The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,913—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1883.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF INTENDED DEPARTURES, 1884.

Steamer	Tons	H.P.	Captain.
[illegible]nal	3536	600	H. Wyatt.
[illegible]rd	3735	500	W. H. Mudie.
[illegible]Sind	3933	700	E. G. Stead.
[illegible]	3733	600	M. deHorne.
[illegible]	3600	600	A. Symons.
[illegible]	3112	530	C. R. Edwards.
[illegible]	3734	500	G. Scrivener.
[illegible]	3736	500	A. B. Daniell.
[illegible]	3112	550	J. Orman.
[illegible]	3733	500	W. M. Robbie.
[illegible]	3038	500	S. F. Cole.
[illegible]	2736	600	W. H. Mudie.
[illegible]	4196	750	W. B. Andrews.
[illegible]	2932	500	H. Weigheil.
[illegible]	4124	750	E. M. Edmond.
[illegible]	3142	530	C. R. Edwards.
[illegible]	4194	750	A. H. Johnson.
[illegible]ore	3739	600	M. de Horne.
[illegible]	4101	750	W. D. Anderson.
[illegible]alley	3283	500	W. M. Robbie.
Rohilla	3560	700	W. Barratt.
Venetia	3736	600	A. B. Daniell.

L.—Through steamers to London.

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th November, 1883.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1883. FRIDAY.
L. MIRZAPORE	3887	600	C. G. Perrins	..23rd Nov.
— VENETIA	2736	500	A. B. Daniell	..30th "
L. THAMES	4101	750	W. D. Anderson	... 7th Dec.
— CATHAY	2283	500	W. M. Robbie	...14th "
L. VERONA	3116	600	G. W. Atkinson	..21st "
BOKHARA	2932	500	H. Weigheil	..28th "

The steamers marked L. proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Suez.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1883.
HYDASPES	2284	500	G. Scrivener	..26th Nov.
BRINDISI	3547	560	J. Orman	..11th Dec.
ASSAM	3041	500	E. Ashdown	..25th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, November 6, 1883.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)



THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 28th and on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and vice versa.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To ALL PORTS OF ITALY.		To MARSEILLES.	
I Class .. R 500	Including wines.	I Class .. R 320	Including wines.
II do. .. 340		II do. .. 220	
III do. .. 150	With food.	III do. .. 155	With food.

Children under 3 years, free; under 10 years, half fare. Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other first-class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

HINA, on Saturday ..... 1st Dec., 1883
INGAPORE to sail on or about the 15th of Dec. 1883

Passengers and heavy luggage free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo-bunder ... P.M.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa	I Class	Calais Route	R 95	Brighton Route	R 10
"	II do.	do.	" 70	do.	" 75
From Naples	I do.	do.	" 145	do.	" 150
"	II do.	do.	" 105	do.	" 112

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent, Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, October 16, 1883.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.
REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.



THE new first-class steamer COLOMBO, 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 20th November. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
Children under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare.
The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows:—
Via Calais and Dover (Mail) ..... 1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe .. .. 1st class " 5 18 1

The above Steam will be followed by the CANTON, leaving 1st December.

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.

For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS, Agents.

Bombay, 21st June, 1883.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
BERENICE	F. Cvillovich	3,500	550	28th Nov.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	28th Dec.
				1884.
ORION	G. Mahorcich	3,600	500	28th Jan.
TITANIA (new)	G. Marussig	4,000	600	28th Feb.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 450	Rs. 280	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX months at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 450

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	HP.	To sail.
ORION	G. Mahorcich	3,500	500	27th Nov.
TITANIA (new)	G. Marussig	4,000	600	27th Dec.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, Nov. 5, 1883.

LOST.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIAMOND PENDANT (Lolurk Brilliant cut) slightly flat weighing about 32 to 32½ Ruttees, valued at about Rupees Thirty Thousand (30,000) has been lost from a Diamond Necklace of HIS HIGHNESS SAYAJEE RAO MAHARAJAH, Gaekwar of Baroda, on or about the 30th October 1883.

A reward of Rupees Five Thousand (5,000) Babashai will be given to any person, restoring the same or giving information that would lead to the recovery of the same.

M. P. TURACK, Police Superintendent.

City Police Office, Baroda, 4th November, 1883.

FLESH BRUSHES, GLOVES, STRAPS, &c.

FLESH BRUSHES, Wooden Backs, with Straps.
" " Dinneford's Alexandra } with long Demidoff } handles.
DINNEFORD'S HORSE-HAIR FLESH GLOVES.
" FLESH STRAPS.
" ARMY, OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE PADS.
FLESH RUBBERS, The Clarendon.
LAWRENCE'S FLESH GLOVES.
" STRAPS.
" BUXTON PADS.
BADEN HONEYCOMB AND TURKISH GLOVES.
LOOFAR'S CALEFACIO OR BADEN FLESH PADS.
STRAP FRICTORS.

A good assortment of Turkey and Honeycomb Bath Sponges, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Sponge Bags, &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 2,900 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 21st November, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore and False Point. Ports are called at for the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on TUESDAY, 20th November, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Feo, and Bussrah, as the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on SATURDAY, 20th November, 1883, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on 6th December, 1883.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co., Bombay, 15th November, 1883. Agents.

NEW "THE IMPERMEABLE" PATENT.

WE guarantee this WATCH to be thoroughly water, and therefore also dust-proof. May be kept going under water for a number of days without its taking the slightest injury. No watch sold unless tried under water for at least 2 days. A few of these Watches may be seen going completely under water at our establishment. The Watch is KEYLESS and in white metal case. Price Rs. 35 cash.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co., Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BEST ELECTRO-PLATED MUGS, GOBLETS, and TANKARDS, plain and engraved, SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION, From Rs. 9 to Rs. 30.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE of every description on sale by TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

TROPICAL WRITING FLUIDS.

BY BLACKWOOD & CO., EASY FLOWING AND PERMANENT, THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS IN INDIA.

THOUGH not a copying fluid may be used as such within a few hours after drying.

	Cash. Rs. a.
Blue-black Fluid, Imperial quarts...per bott.	1 8
" Pints ... "	0 14
BRILLIANT CORALLINE RED, specially suitable for steel pens.....per pint bottle	1 4

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

RAILWAY OFFICES supplied at LONDON PRICES.

BEST SHEFFIELD CUTLERY,

Unsurpassed for durability and warranted to stand hard wear for years.

IVORY-HANDLED TABLE KNIVES.

"A" or best quality, with tang rivets.
Table Knives R 30 nett per doz. Dessert Knives R 25.
"B" or medium quality, with pin rivet.
Table Knives R 25 nett per doz. Dessert Knives R 20
"C" or ordinary quality, a good serviceable article.
Table Knives R 20 nett per doz. Dessert Knives R 17

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,

Thoroughly reliable for strength and wear, being strongly plated on the hardest nickel silver.

PLAIN FIDDLE PATTERN.

Table Forks. Rs. 25	nett per doz.	Dessert Forks. Rs. 20	0
Table Spoons 25	" "	Dessert Spoons 20	0
Tea Spoons.. 11	" "	Egg Spoons .. 12	8
&c.,	&c.	&c.	

Detailed Price Lists free on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA.

CALL AND HAND BELLS
FOR THE OFFICE OR HOUSE.

CALL BELLS, LACQUERED AND BRONZED, Each Rs. 3 to Rs. 4-8, Cash.
CALL BELLS, ELECTRO-PLATED, Each Rs. 5 to 15, Cash.
CALL BELLS, LACQUERED AND BRONZED, WITH REPEATING CLAPPERS, Each Rs. 4 to Rs. 6, Cash.
CALL BELLS, PERPETUAL, DO NOT REQUIRE WINDING UP, Each Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 8, Cash.
HAND BELLS, PLATED, CHINA HANDLES, Each Re. 1-12, Cash.
HAND BELLS, PLATED, METAL HANDLES, Each Re. 1-12, Cash.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NOVELTIES IN SILVER JEWELLERY,
IN MOROCCO-LEATHER CASES.

	Cash prices. Rs. a.
BROOCHES.	
All kinds of patterns ..... Rs. 4 to	16 0
"Sailor Hat" Brooch	5 0
"Anchor and Oars" Brooch	6 0
"Anchor and Log" Brooch	7 0
BROOCH—PENDANT arranged to form either Brooch or Pendant at pleasure	12 8
LOCKETS.	
Plain, Engraved and Chased in a variety of designs ..... Rs. 6 to	16 0
NECKLETS.	
The largest selection in India in all the newest styles ..... Rs. 18 to	60 0
BRACELETS.	
In various good, handsome and novel styles ..... Rs. 16 to	40 0
The New Tissue Fin Serpent Bracelet Rs. 22 to	30 0
The Stirrup Bracelet	29 0
BANGLES.	
In beautiful designs ..... Rs. 3 to	10 0
BANGLES IN PAIRS in velvet-lined Cases, very suitable for presentation Rs. 10-8 to	22 8
BROOCHES AND EAR-RINGS.	
"Mussel Shell" Brooch and Ear-rings	9 8
"Fan and Tassel" do.	16 8
"Fan and Acorn" do.	16 0
Brooches and Ear-rings in numerous artistic designs ..... Rs. 9-8 to	25 0

TREACHER & CO., Limited, FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S UNEQUALLED SCOTCH WHISKY.

Cash. per doz. Rs. as.				Cash. per doz. Rs. as.
22 8	Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22 8

A blend composed of matured Whiskies from the most renowned Distilleries in Scotland.

22 8	Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22 8

The cream of Scotch Whiskies.

22 8	Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22 8

Softened and matured by Age.

22 8	Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22 8

Pure, wholesome, possessing great flavour.

22 8	Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	.... Whisky ...	22 8

Guaranteed to be distilled from pure malt, and free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.

22 8	Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22 8

Consists of the finest Whiskies selected from those distilled during each fine Barley season.

22 8	Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22 8

Highly Commended by Connoisseurs for its Fulness, Fragrance and Mellowness.

22 8	Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22 8

Of uniform quality at all times.

22 8	Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22 8

The Butting, Bonding, and Blending is carefully attended to by practical men at Treacher and Company's Scotch Agency, and is one of the chief secrets of the success of the article.

22 8	Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22 8

Highly recommended as a stimulant by the most eminent Physicians.

22 8	Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22 8

Is supplied to upwards of one hundred and twenty Regimental Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

	Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	

Can be supplied direct from Treacher & Co.'s Wine-Cellars, Byculla, in 2 and 4 Gallon Jars, Quarter Casks, Hogsheads and Puncheons.

	Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	

Special terms for quantities to the Trade, Messes, Clubs and Co-operative Societies.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TASMANIA JAMS, TASMANIA JAMS, TASMANIA JAMS.

ANOTHER LARGE SHIPMENT JUST RECEIVED

From the well-known Manufacturers,
MESSRS. JOHNSON, BROTHERS & Co.,
of Hobart Town.
Apply to
W. J. [illegible] GENERAL PROVISION CASH STORES,
Forbes-street, Fort; Cumballa Hill, and
Opposite Crawford Market.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., LIMITED.

BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, STATIONERS AND NEWS-AGENTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
IMPORTERS OF

DRUGS, Patent Medicines, Wines, Spirits, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, Chemical and Scientific Apparatus, Fancy Articles, etc., etc., etc.
PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY DISPENSED.

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENTS
MEADOW-STREET AND HUMMUM-STREET, FORT,
AND
OPPOSITE JUMAH MUSJID.
POONA ESTABLISHMENT:
EAST-STREET.

COOPER, MADON & COMPANY, LD.,
BOOKSELLERS NEWSAGENTS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS FOR 1884.

MESSRS. COOPER, MADON & Co. beg to remind their Constituents, that SUBSCRIPTIONS to commence from January, 1884, should be RENEWED by the end of November, 1883, so that the Renewal Order may reach England in time to prevent any break in the supplies.

COOPER, MADON & Co. will be happy to forward, free by Post, their Revised and Enlarged List of English and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals.

Residents in Poona will oblige by ordering their Supplies through our Branch there.

COOPER, MADON & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS.
BYCULLA IRON-WORKS AND METAL-MART BOMBAY.
CORRESPONDING FIRM, CRUDDAS AND HEWETT, LONDON.

THE FOLLOWING MACHINERY AND STORES AVAILABLE FROM STOCK:—

10 and 12-H. P. Clayton and Shuttleworth Portable Engines.
12, 16, and 20-H. P. Shanks's Caledonian Horizontal Engines.
20-H. P. Shanks's Cornish Boilers.
8 and 10-H. P. Shanks's Vertical Engines and Boilers.
12 and 22 cwts. Shanks's Steam Hoists.
4, 6, 7, and 8 inch Gwynne's Invincible Centrifugal Pumps, with wrought-iron Piping.
Lift and Force, and Contractor's Hand-Pumps.
Pulsometers.
Hand Fire-engines.
Radial, Double and Single geared, and Bench Drilling Machines.
Lathes and other Tools.
Portable and Fixed Mortar Mills.
Engineer's and Contractor's Plant of all kinds.
Bar Plate, Angle, and Tee Iron of guaranteed quality.
GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON OF SUPERIOR BRANDS.
Rolled Iron Beams of a great variety of sections, imported to special order.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES SUBMITTED FOR IRON ROOFING, MARKETS AND OTHER BUILDINGS, GIRDERS, BRIDGES, &c.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS, BOMBAY.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.

1, East Street, POONA. 43, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

WATCHES AT Rs. 12,

A D at Rs. 15, 18, and 20, are sold by all dealers, and we also sell them; but our experience of more than twenty years in the trade has shown us clearly that *there is no real economy in buying such articles.* We strongly recommend every one who wants to buy a Watch, and would like to have a trustworthy Time-keeper, to give at least Rs. 25. For this price we can sell a good SILVER HUNTING WATCH, winding with a key, or a GERMAN-SILVER CRYSTAL FACE WATCH, with keyless action and of excellent construction.

But to intending purchasers, who desire to possess a really FIRST-RATE WATCH, we wish to submit the following prices:

WITH KEYS.		KEYLESS.	
Silver.		Silver.	
Hunting	Rs. 30 to Rs. 80	Hunting	Rs. 55 to Rs. 160
Half-hunting	" 35 to " 85	Half-hunting	" 60 to " 180
Crystal face	" 40 to " 80	Crystal face	" 60 to " 150
Gold.		Gold.	
Hunting	" 65 to " 315	Hunting	" 160 to " 375
Half-hunting	" 85 to " 325	Half-hunting	" 180 to " 400
Crystal face	" 70 to " 320	Crystal face	" 200 to " 375

And, in substantial German-silver cases, with crystal fronts, keyless action, extra jewelled, and of superior finish, at Rs. 30, 35, 40, 45, and 50. These are GUARANTEED for two years, and will give satisfaction to the most difficult.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have decided to keep a *competent Watch-maker* at their Poona Branch during *the whole year*, so that all repairs will be executed at their Poona House in a satisfactory manner.

C. MARCKS AND CO.
'XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS FOR HOME AND INDIA.

CHOICEST INDIAN TEAS.

NO other presents will be more highly appreciated by friends and relatives in Europe and India during the ensuing 'Xmas Season and on New Year's day than tidy small parcels of the well-known INDIAN TEAS of MORTON, MAJU & Co. (from Holta and Col. Hawes' Gardens). Our patrons are requested to send their orders to be registered for parcels of any size. Price Lists on application.

MORTON, MAJU AND CO.,
22, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DRESS OR BONNET BOXES.
VERY LIGHT AND STRONG.

moveable Division, Mirror in Lid, Strap all round with Handle set on, good Lever Lock and Key.	17 by 12½ by 13	" 19
	19 by 13 by 14	" 21
	21 by 15 by 15	" 23
A Special Shape, to fit under Seat of Gharry or Railway Carriage, all divisions moveable, so that it can be converted into a Portmanteau for general use.	20 by 15 by 10	Rs. 22
	24 by 16 by 10	" 24
	27 by 17 by 10	" 26

CASH DISCOUNT—Two Annas in the Rupee *(equal to 12½ per cent.)*

HOAR & CO., { OPPOSITE ESPLANADE HOTEL } BOMBAY.

AbRaCaDaBrA
(A TALISMAN.)
MIEL ROSAT.

A NEW remedy for the Skin, which is preferable in every way to Cold Cream, or Milk of Roses.

Prevents tanspots, removes all traces of Sun-burn, &c., on the face, WHITENS and SOFTENS the SKIN and DEFENDS it from the SCORCHING SUN.

Price Re. 1-4 per Bottle.

PETROLEUM HAIR WASH.

An elegant and delightful toilet preparation, of immense service as a Restoring, Invigorating and Beautifying Dressing for the Hair, rendering it soft and glossy. It arrests the tendency of the Hair to fall off, and imparts a healthy and natural appearance.

Price per Bottle, Re. 1-8.

B. PHILLIPS AND CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,
TEMPLE HOUSE, POONA,
BHOODWAR PEIT, POONA CITY,
AND
17, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALVATION ARMY.
GRAND OPENING.
NEW HEADQUARTERS
AND
TRAINING HOME.

The greatest demonstration ever yet had in India.

Four New Lasses from England.

Major and Mrs. Tucker,	Captain Usher,
Captain Bullard, A. D. C.,	Captain Norman,
Captain Paynter,	Madras Lasses,
Captain Thompson,	Our Village Pioneers,

and a host of Soldiers from Poona, Madras, and nearly everywhere else.

PROGRAMME.

Saturday, 17th November, March with Music (From Money School)		4-30 to 5 P. M.
" " "	Flag hoisting	5 " to 6 "
	Thanks giving and presentation of Colors	8 " unlimited.
	Admission by ticket, four annas; reserved seats, one Rupee	
Sunday, 18th November, Knee drill		7-30 to 8-30 A. M.
" " "	Grand parade with music Opposite Crawford Market	4-30 to 5-30 P. M.
" " "	Salvation S, (perhaps all night.)	
Monday, 19th "	Holiness	8 " to 9 " A. M.
" " "	Funeral service (In old Shed)	8 " to 9-30 P. M.
	Half night prayer	10 to —— "
	Admission by ticket Free.	

Soldiers, Auxiliaries and Friends from out-stations requiring quarters should write immediately.

This is a splendid opportunity for our friends to see the work. We give everybody a hearty welcome.

Presentation of Colors to the officers of Poona and Bassein on Saturday, 17th.

TEMPLE BAR.—The MANAGER of TEMPLE BAR has the pleasure to inform his PATRONS that he has had the good fortune to SECURE the SERVICES of

MISS DURRE

on her arrival from England, and to assure them that in doing so he has secured that their wants shall be efficiently supplied.

H. R. H. DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.
ARRIVAL ESPLANADE FAIR.
TEMPLE BAR.

THE attention of the PATRONS of TEMPLE BAR is requested to the fact that a BRANCH REFRESHMENT ROOM has been secured for their especial use by the manager thereof—near the Gymkhana Pavilion.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

AN ASSISTANT TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT will be required about the 1st February next. Only experienced men need apply.

Applications should be addressed to the AGENT and CHIEF ENGINEER, Gorakhpur, N. W. Provinces.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT'S VISIT TO THE ESPLANADE FAIR.

IT has been arranged to provide a limited number of SEATS in the Centre Circle at the Fair, for the convenience and comfort of Families, Ladies and Children, to view the procession and to avoid the crowd. The chairs will be numbered and reserved throughout the evening, Rs. 2 each. A plan is now ready at SOUNDY & Co., where tickets may be obtained. As the accommodation is limited, early application should be made.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE..................MR. FRAMJI C. MEHTA.
Stage Manager..................MR. J. B. FERRELL.
Business Manager..................MR. GEO. NORVILLE.

MESSRS. NORVILLE & FERRELL have the honour to announce that they have rented the Theatre from Mr. FRAMJEE C. MEHTA, in order to continue their season for a short period.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 17TH NOV. 1883.
FIRST TIME IN INDIA,
EUROPEAN LADIES AND GENTLEMEN
performing on the stage with
COMPLETE AND CORRECT PARSEE COSTUMES,
FIRST TIME OUT OF LONDON.
The highly popular, absurdly ridiculous,
exquisitely musical
ANGLO-PARSEE COMIC OPERA,
in 3 Acts, BY HENRY PONTET, entitled
MELITA, OR
THE PARSEE'S DAUGHTER.

CHARACTERS.
Melville..................Mr. Geo. Norville.
Buzzer..................Mr. J. B. Ferrell.
Fitz James..................Mr. Coombes.
Sentry..................Mr. Geo. Crofton.
Jamsetjee..................Mr. Michael Comerford.
Cursetjee..................Mr. J. Devon.
Melita..................Miss Emma Markham.
Jerbanoo..................Mrs. Norville.
Goolbanoo..................Miss Emily Blain.
Aimai..................Miss Churchill.
CHORUS OF PARSEES, &c., &c.
With entirely new and correct costumes of the Orthodox and modern style, complete with jewellery and every requisite for realistic delineation.

For the Nautch Scene clever and accomplished Nautch Dancers, with a party of Musicians accompanying, has been engaged, which will make the Opera more complete and correct than when produced in the original form at the NOVELTY THEATRE in LONDON.

New and realistic local scenery is being prepared for this Opera only, by HERR MAURICE FREYBERGER, comprising the garden of a well-known PARSEE GENTLEMAN.
THE INTERIOR OF HIS BUNGALOW,
A SCENE IN POONA,
THE BEAUTIFUL LANDSCAPE SCENE
OF MAHIM SANDS,
and
THE APOLLO-BUNDER.

THE ARGUMENT.
The Parsee's Daughter is an absurdity of purely English origin, the incidents are of an impossible description; but are amusing, and the Music sparkling. The scene is laid in Bombay, where Melita, the supposed daughter of a wealthy Parsee (Jamsetjee), has become acquainted with a young English Officer (Melville), who falls in love with her. His passion being reciprocated on her part, the youthful lovers meet each morning at Mahim Sands, where Melita, in company with other Parsee girls, takes her matutinal bath. On one occasion she is in danger of being drowned, but is rescued by Melville in a perfectly unconscious condition. Melville and her girl companions all mourn her as dead, but in a short time she revives, much to their joy. Jamsetjee, appearing upon the scene, offers to reward with money the gallant Melville, who refuses the proffered wealth, and merely asks the friendship and hospitality of Jamsetjee and his family in return. This is granted, and in the second act we find Jamsetjee's house en fete, Melville with Buzzer and his comrades, being merry with Melita and her friends. The festivities culminate in a grand nautch, and during the absence of the guests Melville asks Jamsetjee for Melita's hand in marriage. This is indignantly refused, and Melita is forbiden to meet Melville. She, however, does so, and is persuaded by him to go to Poona, where they are married. The Father, on missing her banishes Melville's comrades the house, and in the third act is seen at Poona, in search of his lost daughter, but is informed by a sentry that the couple have left for Bombay en route for England, and it is here only that he learns for the first time in his life the startling fact that Melita was not his daughter. At first he is inclined to give no credit to this assertion—stupid as it seems to be at first sight—but by degrees, on investigation, he gets more than half convinced of the veracity of this statement, and he starts back for Bombay more bewildered than ever at what he learns while at Poona. On his return home he closely follows up the thread of his investigation, and much to his relief and surprise he learns from the nurse the corroborating circumstances to the effect that Melita was no more his daughter than she herself, and that it all came to pass through a passing thoughtlessness of the *Daya* herself. The wife of Jamsetjee died immediately after giving birth to a female child, which also some time after its visit to this world underwent the same fate that its unfortunate mother did. Jamsetjee, who was well nigh distracted at the death of his much-loved wife, would have had no patience to have the death of his newly born infant also reported on the same day, and so none venturing to break to him these unhappy tidings, the *daya* devised a very stupid way of debarring this second calamity from the knowledge of the aggrieved husband, and she more out of compassion than fear bargained with a very poor European woman (whose husband was dead only a month back) to give away her child in return for a certain sum of money. This was effectually done, and Jamsetjee was kept in utter ignorance of the true state of affairs, and, far from suspecting anything wrong, immediately after removed with his supposed daughter and the said nurse to Bombay where he formerly dwelt. Thus as if nature itself intervened and prevented the mother of Melita from reclaiming her as her daughter, Melita, when of age, was duly informed by the *daya* of her true parentage, but was bound by a most solemn oath not to violate the secret to her supposed father, and she being led by caste-feelings eloped secretly with Melville in preference to disclosing this terrible secret herself to Jamsetjee and thus run the risk of being ignominiously driven out of the home.

The opera ends with a chorus, in which Melita waves a farewell to her supposed father, who heartily joins in the fun.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
To avoid disappointment Orchestra Stalls and Boxes be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & CO., LD., where a plan is now open.

THE EDEN THEATRE.

PROPRIETOR..................JOHN WILSON.
BUSINESS MANAGER..................FRANK WESTON.
TREASURER..................T. W. HUBBARD.

FAREWELL. FAREWELL. FAREWELL. } POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT. { FAREWELL. FAREWELL. FAREWELL.

THE COMPANY APPEARING IN
ALLAHABAD, WEDNESDAY, 21ST INSTANT,
AND AT THE
CORINTHIAN THEATRE,
CALCUTTA
ON SATURDAY NEXT, 24TH INST.,
LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
BY COMMAND
V. R.
Under the immediate Patronage and in the Presence of
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE
SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K.C.M.G.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
who has signified his intention of honouring this performance with his Special Patronage.
FOR THE LAST TIME
THE WONDROUS
EMPRESS OF THE WATERS,
LURLINE,
IN HER BEAUTIFUL CRYSTAL AQUARIUM.
FOR THE LAST TIME
THE CHARMING LADY ILLUSIONIST
MADAME EMMELINE NICOLO,
IN HER
BUDGET OF WONDERS.
Introduced new Features.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Reserved Seats, Rs. 3; Second Seats, Re. 1;
Back Seats, As. 8.
Doors will open at 8-45; curtain to rise at a quarter-past 9.
Reserved Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

NOTICE.
All accounts against Mr. Wilson must be presented by 12 o'clock to-day at the English Hotel.
O. HUBBARD,
Treasurer.

FUN, WIT, AND WISDOM,
NEVER BEFORE SEEN IN THE KINGDOM,
THE GRAND INDIAN CIRCUS
With a splendid collection of Horses, trained Dogs and marvellously organized
MONKEY CAVALRY BATTALION,
IN FULL UNIFORM.
Will shortly appear for the First time in Bombay.
LOOK OUT FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE,
BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND NEWSAGENT,
BEGS to remind his constituents that the SUBSCRIPTION for English and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals to commence from January, 1884, SHOULD BE RENEWED BEFORE the END OF THIS MONTH, so that the order may reach England in time.
HORMUSJEE SORABJEE,
Nov. 16. 26, Meadow-street.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE

HAS just received a new and choice Selection of XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S GREETING CARDS.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1884.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Carl Werner's *Nile* Sketches (nicely bound)...	40	0
Decoration, from January to June, 1883	4	12
The Modern Applications of Electricity, 2 vol..	16	0
The Story of Merv; by O'Donovan..............	3	12
Expansion of England; by Seeley	3	0
The Organs of Speech	3	4
Shandon Bells	3	12
Literature and Dogma; by Mathew Arnold ...	1	8
The Football Annual, 1883	0	10
Gray's Anatomy, Descriptive and Surgical	16	12
Cooley's Cyclopædia of Practical Receipts, 2 vols	23	12
Comparative Embryology; by F. M. Balfour, 2 vols	16	0
The Mesnevi of Jelalu-d-Din	13	4
Bradshaw's Continental Guide	2	4
Zadkiel's Almanac for 1884	0	6
From Midnight to Midnight; by M. Collins ...	1	4

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
16th Nov. 1883. 26, Meadow-street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEMPLE BAR.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.

PROGRAMME.
TO-NIGHT.

MARCH	Mein Osterreich	Wildeman.
OVERTURE......	Madchen von der Spule..	Muller.
VALSE	Boccacio	Strauss.
POTPOURRI	Deutsche Lieder..........	Peters.
QUADRILLE	Israelitisch Quartet	Schipek.
VALSE..........	Sweetheart..............	Sullivan.

PARTIE II.

OVERTURE......	Dichter and Bauer........	Suppé.
POLKA	Bitte sehr Bitte gleich....	Ensans.
POTPOURRI......	An Evening about town..	Basquit.
GALOP..........	In Garnison	Kleisser.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ADMISSION TO GALLERY, One Rupee.
Commencing at 9 p. m.
Supper always kept ready after the entertainment.



WE BOOK PASSAGES by the best Lines without charge, at the lowest possible fares, and advise as to the different routes. All information regarding quarantine, &c., will be replied to on application.
WM. WATSON & CO.
Bombay, 28, Apollo-street.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY next, the 21st instant, in accordance with the Government Notification making that day a Public HOLIDAY in honour of H. R. H. the DUKE of CONNAUGHT.

THE CROSSLEY TELEPHONE COMPANY.
NOTICE.
THE working of the instruments at Messrs. Treacher's is temporarily interrupted, the Government requiring the line for a day or two.
E. W. PEARSON,
Esplanade Hotel. Manager.

TO BE LET, from 1st November next, a TOP and an ATTIC FLOOR in the Fort, consisting of a drawing, dining and two bed rooms, open to the westerly breeze, and the attic floor is entirely open to the sea. Rent very moderate. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
9, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

NOTICE.—SHAREHOLDERS are REMINDED that the POLL DEMANDED at the Ordinary Annual General Meeting of the Company held on THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at the Company's Mill premises at Chinchpoogly, to the several amendments to Resolutions proposed at the same meeting, will be taken at the registered office of the Company, No. 31, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 17th day of November (instant), between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.; and that the GENERAL MEETING of the Company was ADJOURNED to hear the result of such Poll to MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m., at the abovementioned office of the Company.
By order of the Chairman,
ખુશાલ ઘેલાભાઈની કું૰
KHOOSAL GHELLABHOY & Co.
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents of the N. P. of Wales S. and W. Co. Limited.

JUST RECEIVED,
DR. ROOKE'S Elixir,
DR. ROOKE'S Oriental Pills,
DR. ROOKE'S Golden Ointment,
BY
COOPER, MADON and Co., Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MADON'S
ASTRINGENT TOOTH POWDER,
UNSURPASSED for arresting Bleeding from the TEETH and GUMS and INCIPIENT DECAY; is a thorough cleaner of the Teeth, improving Foul Breath, and giving health to Gums and fragrance to the Mouth.
Per Bottle As. 12.
COOPER, MADON and Co., Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. KIRBY'S
CELEBRATED PREPARATIONS.
PHOSPHORUS AND COMPOUND PILLS,
Powerful restorative of deranged nervous system.
PERMANGANATE OF POTASH PILLS,
1 and 2 grs.
HAZELWITCH SUPPOSITORIES
for hemorrhoids.
QUININE OVOID CAPSULES,
COOPER, MADON and Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PERFUMERY.
SWEET SCENTS FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.
THE following kinds are generally kept in stock, manufactured by Atkinson, Lubin and Piesse Lubin, &c., &c.:—
AU CHAMPACCA DE LAHORE,

Opoponax.	Jockey Club.
Ylang Ylang.	Tuberoese.
Forget-me-not.	Kiss-me-quick.
Kiss-me-quietly.	Honeysuckle.
White Rose.	Blush Rose.
Rose.	Provence Rose.
Ess Boquet.	Sweet Briar.
Violette.	Wood-Violet.
Lily-of-the-Valley.	Prise-Medal Boquet.
D' Heliotrope.	Eau-de-Portugal.
Jasmin.	Princess Alice.
Princess Beatrice.	Empress Eugenie.
Prince of Wales.	

BOQUET DE LA REINE VICTORIA.
COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PERFUMERY.
RICH TOILET SOAPS.
A PARCEL of the following extra Highly PERFUMED SOAPS has been received by the undersigned:—

			per case of 3 tablets
ATKINSON'S	Jockey Club	Soaps	...Rs. 4
"	Ess. Boquet	ditto.	.. " 4
"	Frangipani	ditto,	.. " 4
"	Otto Rose	ditto.	.. " 4
"	White Rose	ditto.	.. " 4
"	Millefleur	ditto.	.. " 4

NOTE.—The above are beautifully perfumed, pure and perfect Toilet Soaps; and being prepared with pure materials are strongly recommended for healing, preserving, and beautifying the skin.
COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in the abovementioned Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 27th day of November, 1883, at 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon at the registered Office of the Company, No. 17, Tamarind Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, for the purpose of confirming the following Special Resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on Saturday, the 3rd day of November, 1883:—
1. That each Share in the Company of Rs. 10,000 whereof Rs. 4,000 are now paid-up, be subdivided into four Shares of Rs. 2,500 each with Rs. 1,000 paid-up.
2. That the Memorandum of Association of the Company be amended by striking out in the fifth clause thereof the figures "150" and "10,000" respectively and by substituting therefor the figures "600" and "2,500" respectively.
3. That Article 1 of the Articles of Association of the Company be amended by striking out therefrom the words "one hundred and fifty" and "ten thousand" respectively and by substituting therefor the words "six hundred" and "two thousand and five hundred" respectively.
4. That Article 5 of the Articles of Association of the Company be amended by striking out therefrom the word "five" and by substituting therefor the word "twenty."
5. That Article 6 of the Articles of Association of the Company be amended by striking out therefrom the words "In respect of each share in the Company, there shall be payable to the Company by the person by whom the same shall have been accepted, a deposit of Rupees two thousand or such other sum not being less than Rupees two thousand, as may from time to time be paid by the Board at such time and place, and to such persons as the Board may prescribe in this behalf; and"
6. That Article 14 of the Articles of Association of the Company be amended by striking out therefrom the words "ten Rupees" and by substituting therefor the words "Two Rupees and eight annas."
7. That Article 36 of the Articles of Association of the Company be amended by striking out therefrom the word "ten" and by substituting therefor the words "twenty and holding in the aggregate not less than sixty shares."
8. That Article 38 of the Articles of Association of the Company be amended by striking out therefrom the word "ten" and by substituting therefor the word "twenty" and by adding the words "and holding in the aggregate not less than sixty shares" after the word "aforesaid" therein.
9. That Article 41 of the Articles of Association of the Company be amended by striking out therefrom the word "six" and by substituting therefor the word "eight."
10. That Article 47 of the Articles of Association of the Company be amended by striking out therefrom the word "five" and by substituting therefor the word "ten."
11. That Article 84 of the Articles of Association of the Company be amended by striking out from the first subsection thereof the words "become a shareholder" and by substituting therefor the words "be the holder of less than four shares."
By order of the Board,
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, 15th November, 1883.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
TURNTABLES.
FOR SALE, at the low price of Rs. 500 each, delivered into Railway Wagons or Boats in Bombay, NEW WROT IRON TURNTABLES of modern design, 15 feet diameter for 5' 6" gauge.
Lithographed drawing of section and other particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.
ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, 12th Sept., 1883.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PANORAMA HOUSE
TO LET.
THIS BUNGALOW is situated on the top of Chinchpoogly Hill. Commands a Panorama of Bombay. It is open to sea on three sides; the rear of the premises overlooks the whole sweep of the harbour. It has a very large drawing-room and dining-room laid with mosaic flooring in artistic style. There are five suites of bed-rooms, extensive stabling and outhouses, all fresh painted, and in good style. Two bed-rooms are on the upper storey.
For other particulars, &c., apply to "T.," care of this office.

SITES FOR SHOPS, &c.
THE proprietor of the large plot of ground on the Esplanade, exactly facing the Gymkhana Pavilion, is desirous of erecting thereon a building in the latest style of architecture, and is prepared to receive offers from tradesmen and others to be erected thereon Shops, Refreshment-rooms, &c. The place being quite adjacent to the Gymkhana, offers an excellent opportunity for shops of this description. The owner is prepared to build according to the convenience of the lessees. The plot of ground is open to public roads on three sides. The space to be built upon is 50 by 150. For further particulars, apply to "T.," care of this office.

TO DRESS-MAKERS.
WANTED a PERSON capable of taking charge of the Dress-making and Millinery Department of a business carried on, on the plains during the Winter, and at a Hill Station in the Summer.
Favourable terms to a really competent person. Apply with terms, testimonials and Photo. (the latter to be returned) to
X., care of N. V. CURRANEE & Co.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.
VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration, with the Will annexed, of the Property and Credits of JADIA NAHANAL GOPALDASS, late of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, deceased.
NANEE alias ROOKHMANI, widow of the said deceased ....Petitioner.
ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby CITED to COME and SEE the PROCEEDINGS, if they think fit, before the grant of letters of administration with will annexed.
Witness LYTTELTON HOLYOAKE BAYLEY, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice, at Bombay aforesaid, the 12th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and in the forty-seventh year of our reign.
J. W. ORR,
Registrar.
(The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.)
F. H. DE BRITO.
The 12th day of Nov., 1883.
Messrs. Cleveland, Little, and Nicholson, Petitioner's Attorney.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WARRANTY!—Our SINGER SEWING MACHINES are far Superior to all others in quality, material, workmanship, and finish. To insure a really good and serviceable instrument the public will do well to inspect our stock.—H. A. GEYER and Co., 7, Hornby Row, Bombay.

P. RATANJI, WATCHMAKER, specially recommends his nickel silver, open face and hunting KEYLESS lever RAILWAY REGULATOR WATCH; a very reliable time-keeper. Price Rs. 20 and 23, with guarantee for two years. No. 10, Forbes-street, Fort, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar ready laid, at very moderate rates. Perozshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

JUST RECEIVED another large stock of XMAS and NEW YEAR GREETING CARDS, from anna one and upwards.—BARTON & Co., Limited.

BAY ENGLISH MARE for sale at Bennett's Auction TO-DAY. Trained charger, quiet in harness.

TO BE SOLD at Bennett's Auction TO-DAY a good looking bay arab HORSE, about 14-3, 7 years old, quiet to ride and drive.

THE BLUE RIBBON—Sparkling Orange

FOR SALE, a handsome well bred BAY ARAB, about 15 hands, fast, young, and no vice. Price Rs. 500. G. C., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TO BE SOLD at BENNETT'S Auction TO-DAY one chesnut and one grey PONIES, both have played at polo and go well in harness.

FOR SALE, a second hand English BROUGHAM, by Griffiths, recently done up by, and to be seen at, C. STEPHENS and SONS, Girgaum.

LATEST NOVELTIES in French flowers and fruit colored silk Laces, Fashionable Millinery, choice x'mas cards.—Mrs. COUNSELL, Hornby Row.

FOR SALE, at Bennett's Auction TO-DAY, Pony DOG-CART, with removeable hood and fast trotting pony. The whole an exceedinly neat turnout.

WANTED, with a family in the Fort, a BEDROOM for a LADY employed in business all day. For particulars, apply to WATSON & Co., Esplanade Hotel.

TO BE LET, from 1st December, Two BUNGALOWS, Nos. 9 and 10, Grant Road, three minutes' walk from Railway and Tramway. Apply to CHUBB'S LOCK MART.

VETERINARY NOTE BOOK for Native Cavalry Probationers, by Lieut. T. Geoghegan, 3rd (Q. O.) Light Cavalry. Price Re. 1-4. Apply to EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS.

"THE BODEGA" RESTAURANT, opposite the General Post Office. Breakfasts, Tiffins, Dinners, Suppers, Chops, Steaks, and cold Ham always ready. Wines, spirits, &c. &c.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, a TUTOR to teach Latin, &c., for the Matriculation to a boy and girl. Apply in person to Dr. D. N. PARAKH, at the J. J. Hospital, any morning at 8.

TO-DAY'S ICES, Strawberry and Vanilla Cream, Rose water Ice, Californian fruits, Singapore Pineapple, Wines and Spirits of the best quality. Fresh Pastry every day.—MORENAS & Co., 15, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE, a STEAM LAUNCH. For particulars, apply to Messrs. HILL and GRENAND, Stevedores.

WANTED, an ASSISTANT SALESMAN by a large Importing Firm. Apply to E. C. B., office of this paper.

FOR SALE, a very handsome high-wheeled DOG-CART, almost new. Price Rs. 400. For particulars, apply SURGEON, 26th N.I., Baroda.

JUST RECEIVED Military regulation Helmets, Forage Caps, &c. Y. A. LAOKA & Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES' FRENCH KID BOOTS & SHOES, For style and durability they cannot be surpassed. BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

TAILORING.—Just opened out a fine assortment of new Tweeds and Angolas, Waterproof Clothing, &c. Inspection solicited. John Mahomed & Co., 16, Meadow-str.

INVALID PORT.—The increasing demand from sick persons and medical practitioners is the confidential proof of its efficacy and excellence.—FERNANDES & Co., Chemists.

ST. PAULI LAGER BEER.—Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts, Rs. 28 per case of 8 doz. pints. Retail Agent, Cursetji Jeewaji Mhow, 40, Meadow-st.—J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1883. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SUICIDAL CRITICISMS, or the Rev. Luke Rivington refuting himself, by Joseph Da Vida, Student of Theology in the Catholic Seminary, Bombay. Price Annas 2, Examiner Press, Fort.

FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid last year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH claims. The accumulated Fund amounts to Six Millions Sterling invested only in unexceptionable Securities, and the Revenue is £800,000 per annum.

FOR SALE IN STOCK.—MaCarthy Patent self-feeding double action COTTON GINS by Platt Bros., Horizontal Engines of sizes, workshop tools, lathes, drilling and shaping machines, &c., at Machine Depot, 63 Baboola Tank Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 5-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ESPLANADE FAIR.—PEARSE'S REFRESHMENT BUFFET is opposite the MARINE BATTALION LINES, and near Elphinstone College.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT, STORES, &c. &c., at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stores Depot, Parel.
Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 17th instant, and the following days, at 1 p. m. on each day, until the whole is disposed of, at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stores Depot, Parel—
A quantity of railway plant, stores, &c., &c., being partly surplus and partly used stock, consisting of blast-fan, engine, stationery, planing machine, screw augers, mortice, chisels, files, Staffordshire and Swedish iron of sizes, brass and wood screws, steel cast, round, flat hexagon and octagon of sizes, steel blister, wrought-iron and steel scrap, teakwood and poonwood scrap, old rails, and sundry other articles.
Catalogues are published, and will be had on the premises, or of the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF MAURITIUS SUGAR.
THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 11 a.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac-bunder—
On account of the underwriters—
Ex barque "Lord Macduff."
HAN—61 bags damaged Mauritius sugar.
AB—40 bags damaged Mauritius sugar.

AUCTION SALE of Piece-goods in the Godowns of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Rampart Row, Fort.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the godowns of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Rampart Row, Fort—
A quantity of piece-goods consisting of white and grey dhoties, shirtings, jacconets, prints, &c., &c.
MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 17th November, 1883.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

GRAND AUCTION SALE of costly hanging, table and vase Lamps, Platedware, Glassware, Chinaware, mock Jewellery, Perfumery, Soap, &c.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 17th, and MONDAY, the 19th, instant, at 1 p.m., each day, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 12, Apollo-street, Fort, by order of Muncherjee Pallonjee Writer, Esq., several consignments of British and foreign goods, by the celebrated manufacturers, J. Pillevite & Son, Andrew Wilkie & Co., J. Defres & Co., J. C. and J. Field, H. Umann, W. Vogulson, Casler Freres, Gaustrer Fields & Co., Charles White, Port Dundas Glass & Co., Henry Gleener, A. M. Reiss, F. Roth & Co. and others. Shipments of 150 packages, consisting of table and vase lamps, earthenware, soap, platedware, chinaware, porcelainware, mock jewellery, crystal glassware, Christmas toys, American flint glassware, enamelled ware, cotton-wicks, &c.
The above goods will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers and is now on view.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account of the concerned—
ex. s.s. Manilla.
N M N and Co.—2592.—1 case 108 1-3 gross round and square phœbus mirrors, Nos. 10 and 22.
Also a few lots of household furniture such as dining table, pier, circular, dressing, washing and writing tables, whatnots, drawing-room sofas and chairs, almirahs, cupboards, &c.
AT 1-30 P.M.
1 fine English-built light dog-cart, by Kesterton, with bay Arab horse, 14-1, very fast trotter.
1 fine large Jafferabad milk cow giving 7 or 8 seers milk.
1 handsome grey arab horse, 14-1 high, 5 years old, goes in saddle and harness, in good conditions believed to be sound.
1 good looking bay arab horse, about 14-3 high, 7 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 second-hand strong palanquin office shigram in very good order.
1 second strong pony dog-cart (removable hood) with a fast-trotting pony and harness.

AUCTION SALE OF PEARLS.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 17th inst, at 3 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of Messrs David Sassoon and Co. and on account and risk of Baloobhoy Saroopchund—
4 large pearls weighing about 325 chavs.
The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY RARE AND CHOICE PLANTS AT MAHIM, NEAR AGAR.
Under instructions from the executors of the late Mr. Runchorodass Tulsidass, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on SUNDAY, the 18th inst. at 7 a.m., sell by public auction at the abovementioned place, a large collection of very rare and choice plants, consisting of crotons, standard roses, colenses, English chrysanthemums, ferns, English geraniums, arancarias, dracænas, begonias, eranthemums, poiveras, stephanotis, palms, &c. &c.
Catalogues are published, and the plants are now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOW AT MAHABLESHWAR.
On MONDAY, the 19th November, at 4 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms, by order of the owner, his right, title and interest in a leasehold property situate at Mahableshwar, in the registration subdistrict of Satara, consisting of a piece of land containing by admeasurement (7) seven acres and (5) five goontas, more or less, with a very large pucca-built bungalow known as General Barr's House, with all its furniture, glassware, crockeryware, &c. The bungalow has one drawing-room, one dining-room, four large bedrooms, 4 bath-rooms, 4 dressing-rooms, 1 cook-room, 2 godowns, 1 stable, and 1 coach-house. The assessment payable to Government every year is Rs. 21-6.
The plan of the bungalow and the copy of the lease with Government may be seen, and other particulars ascertained, on reference to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS IN TUBS AND POTS AT GRANT-ROAD.
[illegible] collection choice and rare plants comprising Crotons, Palms, Dracænas Ferns Anthuriums, Yaccus, Auricadas, standard Rosoes, Mocaboat's Hoffmanias, Allocacasias, &c. &c., the property of CHARLES STEVENS, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE BYCULLA HOTEL, situate at Bellasis-road, Byculla.
Messrs. BENNETT and Co. have instructions to sell by public auction (on the premises) on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of November, 1883, at 4 p.m., the following very valuable property, namely—
The premises lately occupied by Messrs. Kelly and Co. and known as the "Byculla Hotel," consisting of a very large and well built three storeyed main building, having a projecting three storeyed wing behind it and a detached billiard-room (the latter having its own independent entrance direct on the Bellasis-road), together with a large yard, a cookroom, godown, stables, and servants' quarters in rear of the main buildings.
The premises are most favourably and conveniently situated, having a frontage upon the Bellasis-road of about 294 feet, and being about equal distance from the Byculla Station of the G. I. P. Railway and the Grant-road Station of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, and not more than one mile from each. The building is admirably adapted to the purpose for which it was built, and for which it has hitherto been used, namely, a first-class Hotel, but it is so arranged that it could, at a moderate expense, be readily partitioned into three or four distinct blocks, having separate entrances, so as to form six or eight commodious and convenient flats or sets of apartments capable of being let separately to private families (a class of accommodation for which there is increasing demand) while the ground floor from its position and frontage is admirably adapted for first-class shops.
The main building and the greater portion of the detached billiard-room stand upon a freehold piece of land containing by admeasurement 2,250 square yards or thereabouts. The cookroom, godowns, stable and servants' quarters stand on an adjoining plot of land measuring 2 866 square yards or thereabouts, leased to the late Mr. John Treacher for a term of 31 years, which will expire on the 1st day of April, 1896.
Further particulars and conditions of sale may be had on application to the auctioneers or to Messrs. Crawford and Boevey, solicitors for the vendors, at their office, No. 19, Esplanade-road.

Under instructions from the executors of the late Mr. Runchordass Toolsidass, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on a day to be fixed hereafter, sell by Public Auction, at Mahim, near Agar, the very valuable and handsome French-polished plain and carved blackwood and teakwood household furniture, 2, 4 and 8 light hanging argand lamps, handsome large 8-day clock by "James McCabe," wall shades, large Brussels and velvet carpets, very large handsome pier glasses in gilt frame, two handsome strong iron grey Arab horses, 14-2, both go in single and double harness, a handsome strong nearly new Victoria, a handsome strong mailphaeton, sets of English plated and brass-mounted single and double harness, &c., &c.
Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the sale.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 17th November, 1883.

THE BOMBAY SAW-MILLS COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bombay Saw-Mills Company, Limited, will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Church Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 17th November, 1883, at 3 p. m., to transact the following business:—
1. To receive the Directors' Report and to pass the audited Accounts for the year ending 31st July, 1883.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect a Director in room of one who retires by rotation.
4. To appoint auditors and fix their remuneration.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th to 17th instant, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 5th November, 1883.

A. H. CREET & CO.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, CAWNPORE.
WE are SUPPLYING the neatest, the cheapest, and the strongest LEATHER GOODS in India. Write to us for Harness, Saddles, Portmanteaux, Machine Beltings, Regimental and Police Accoutrements, and Boots; Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes, and for all other descriptions of Leather Goods.
Price List free on application.

KANGRA TEAS.
THE LANODE, SUNSAL, AND SULAH (LATE SNOWVIEW) GARDENS ARE NOW UNDER OUR DIRECTION.
WE have the SOLE DISPOSAL in Bombay of these marks, which speak for themselves, the "SUNSAL" especially being already well known and approved in Bombay. The Teas are put up in 1 lb. and 5 lb. packets at the Factory only, none whatever being sent out in bulk.
RETAIL PRICES:

Orange Pekoe	Rs.	1	8	0
Imperial Mixture	"	1	4	0
Pekoe Souchong	"	1	0	0

Orders over 50 lbs. on reduced scales.
LANODE & SUNSAL TEA CO., PALUNPORE.
SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
ROGERS & CO., BYCULLA & FORT.

CALENDAR—NOVEMBER, 1883.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
Full Moon ....Nov. 14th, 9h. 28·6m. p.m.
Last Quarter .... " 21st, 6h. 34·9m. p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water. H. M.	Low Water. H. M.
Sat. 17	Bombay Saw Mills Co., 4 p.m. Colaba Press Co., 4 p.m.	6 10	5 20	0 51m 0 46a	6 58m 6 50a
Sun. 18	26th Sunday after Trinity. Broach taken, 1772.	6 11	5 20	1 36m 1 32a	7 48m 7 37a
Mon. 19	H. E. the Governor's Levee, 4 p.m. Town Council, 3 p.m. Broach Cotton Co., 3 p.m. New Prince of Wales S. and W. Co., 3 p.m.	6 11	5 20	2 22m 2 24a	8 42m 8 27a
Tu. 20	Lord Northbrook held a Grand Durbar at Bombay, 1872.	6 12	5 20	3 9m 3 20a	9 45m 9 24a
Wed. 21	Arrival of Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Presentation of the Municipal address at the Government Dockyard. English mail expected per s. s. Cathay*	6 12	5 19	4 0m 4 27a	10 55m 10 32a
Thr. 22	Public Holiday in honour of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Laying foundation-stone Cama Hospital. Public Fair & Sports on the Esplanade. Illumination and Fireworks, evening.	6 13	5 19	4 55m 5 54a	0 3a 11 57a
Fri. 23	Departure of English mail per s. s. Mirzapore, 5 p.m.	6 14	5 19	6 0m 7 21a	— 1 7a

* Left Aden at 5 p.m. on Thursday, the 15th Nov.

DIVINE SERVICES.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
TWENTY-SIXTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, Nov. 18.
HARVEST FESTIVAL, 1883.
On Sunday next, Nov. 18, will be held special Thanksgiving Services for the Harvest, as follows:—
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins with second Celebration (Choral).
5-45 p.m.—Evensong with Sermon.
The evening service, it will be observed, commences quarter of an hour earlier than usual, viz. at 5-45.
Hymns and Anthems.—Matins—Hymn 381, Processional. Holy is the seed time. 318, 196, Nunc Dimittis, Recessional. Evensong Hymn 166 Processional,
Anthem, "Ye shall dwell in the land."—F. Stainer.
Hymn before Sermon, "Holy is the seed time."
Hymn during the Offertory, 383.
After Offertory, Te Deum.—Dykes.
Recessional, 379.
The offertories will be devoted to the poor fund, which is still too low to meet the many calls thereon for relief.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.
TWENTY-SIXTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, Nov. 18.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.
TWENTY-SIXTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, Nov. 18.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion with Sermon. Hymns 33, 237 and 321.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening prayer and Sermon. Hymns 285, 286 and 20.
The offertory for church expenses and poor relief.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
TWENTY-SIXTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, Nov. 18.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer. Sermon, and Celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 4, 184, and 277.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 193 and 259. Anthem "Songs of Praise."

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
TWENTY-SIXTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, Nov. 18.
6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist. Plain.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist and Sermon. Choral.
10 a.m.—Matins.
5 p.m.—Children's Service and Catechising.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon, by Father Rivington—Subject, "Romanism."

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPOORA.
TWENTY-SIXTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, Nov. 18.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 237, 188 and 300.

HARBOUR MISSION.
TWENTY-SIXTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, Nov. 18.
11 a.m.—Sailors' Home.
5 p.m.—S. Saint Margaret.—Harbour.
7 p.m.—S.S. Inchmarce.—Prince's Dock.

SERVICE will be held on board the s.s. Mount Lebanon in the Prince's Dock, to-morrow morning at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.
Opening Salvation Army's new premises, Boree-bunder, 8 p. m.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
Concert, Temple Bar, 9 p.m.
Eden Theatre, 9-15 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 15th:—Clan Fraser (s), from Mauritius. Yesterday:—Inchrohna (s), Cardiff; Albany (s), Newport; Mecca (s), Bussorah.
VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Surat (s), for Trieste, &c.; Helmsley (s), and Lord Warwick (s), Kurrachee.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Inchborva entered, and the s. s. Surat left, the dock yesterday.

TALL CRICKET.—In a recent cricket-match at Secunderabad, between the local Gymkhana and the R. S. Fusiliers, Mr. Chichester, playing for the Fusiliers, bowled six wickets for four runs.

FALSE SCALES.—Narayen Mahadoo, a mutton butcher, having a stall at the Erskin-road meat-market, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of having in his possession a pair of false scales. He was fined Rs. 7.

TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 10th November, was 59,142 maunds, and in money Rs. 14,877, as compared with the corresponding week of last year.

POONA NATIVE INSTITUTION.—We learn that the secretary of the Poona Native Institution Building Fund has received Rs. 50 from Mr. W. H. Crowe, Rs. 20 from Mr. E. P. Robertson, and Rs. 50 from Brigadier-General A. Lyttleton Annesley.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The departure of the P. & O. Company's s. s. Pekin for China, Straits Settlements, &c., having been postponed until Sunday morning, the mails will be closed at the General Post Office to-day (Saturday) at 4 p.m.

THEFT.—Pomloo Antone was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a piece of teak-timber, valued at eight annas, the property of Antone F. Lewis, from his residence at Worlee. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

A JUVENILE THIEF.—Amroota Mahadoo, aged fifteen years, a servant in the employ of Accacio Gabriel Viegas, was yesterday convicted by Mr. A. H. Plunkett of stealing Rs. 30 in currency notes and cash, the property of his master. He was sentenced to be flogged.

FIRE.—An alarm of fire was raised by a man named Pandoo Govind at midnight on Thursday that the shop of Nulloobhoy Shamjee situated in Cazee Syud-street was on fire. The door of the shop was forced open, and it was discovered that a bundle of cloth was on fire. The damages are nominal.

TRESPASS.—Yesterday Heera Kana and Hema Jeewa, nightsoil sweepers, were by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee convicted of having on the previous day trespassed on the Mahomedan Burying-ground No. 6 at Grant-road, knowing that such trespass was likely to wound the religious feelings of the Mahomedan community. They were fined Rs. 5 each.

HIGH MASS AT MAZAGON.—To-morrow (Sunday) there will be a High Mass in the Church of "Our Lady of the Rosary" at Mazagon given by the Catholic students and the apprentices of the Grant Medical College. The mass will commence at 8-30 a.m. The preacher for the occasion will be the very Rev. Andrew Walsh, S. J., of St. Xavier's College, Bombay. Friends are cordially invited.

FATAL STREET ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Jail-road, Oomercarry, on the body of Nama, a boy, four years of age. Deceased, while playing on that street about 8 o'clock yesterday morning, was accidentally knocked down and run over by a labour-cart laden with sand, and died from the effects of the injuries he thereby sustained almost instantaneously. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

COMPLAINT AGAINST THE THANA POLICE.—We have received several letters from correspondents in Salsette, complaining of inefficiency on the part of the local police, with special reference to inquiries into a recent murder case. One correspondent writes:—"Inquiry into the murder at Ootun (a village next to Gorai) was not abandoned; and another murder has taken place, not far from that place. Have the assassins been caught?"

THEFT ON BOARDSHIP.—Abdool Deen Mahomed, a stevedore's labourer employed on board the s.s. Surat lying in the Prince's Dock, was yesterday convicted by Mr. A. H. Plunkett of stealing a set of three silver studs connected with a silver chain, valued at Rs. 2-8-0, from the person of Ahmed Sulliman, a calassee of that vessel, while he was lying asleep on the deck on Thursday night last. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE GAIETY THEATRE.—Mehta, or the Parsee's Daughter, is to be produced by Messrs. Norville and Ferrell's Company this evening. A good deal of pains have been taken, we understand, to give a local character to the piece, the scenes, for instance, representing well-known places in Bombay and Poona. The programme states that "for the nautch scene clever and accomplished nautch dancers, with a party of musicians accompanying, have been engaged."

SALVATION ARMY.—The opening ceremony in connection with the new headquarters and training-home of the Salvation Army adjoining Boree-bunder Station is announced to take place this evening at eight o'clock. There will be a large muster of local Salvationists, and reinforcements are expected from other towns. Major Tucker, who has been on a tour of inspection in Bengal, the Punjab, &c., has returned, and the operations this evening will be carried on under his immediate superintendence.

HYDERABAD NOTES.—A correspondent writes from Hyderabad, Nov. 14:—Sir [illegible] who has gone to Bomba[illegible] expected back, to-morrow [illegible] son Adye, 1st Cavalry H[illegible] the Bangalore Camp-of-E[illegible] scarlet fever are reported [illegible] which arrived here a few [illegible] C. Campbell, 31st T. L. I., [illegible] the Blue Ribbon Army, is a[illegible] meetings to advocate the ca[illegible] On the morning of the 16th i[illegible] British troops will parade [illegible] 2nd Battalion S. W. B., to [illegible] of a general court-martial [illegible] being Privates Banks and Ro[illegible] has been no rain lately. The [illegible] pleasant.

ASSAULT ON A POLICEMAN.—[illegible] the night of Wednesday last between some natives and a police constable employed at the Police Headquarters. The sepoy was maltreated to a certain extent besides losing a turban worth about Rs. 10. A case is being made out against the delinquent.—*Deccan Herald.*

RECLAMATION OF SALT WASTE.—It is probable that an experiment may shortly be tried in the Karachi district to reduce the amount of barren saline land by the introduction of the *certiplax nummularia*, or salt bush, which has been successfully employed for a similar purpose in the N. W. Province, and which is shortly to be experimented with on a large scale in the Madras Presidency. The bush greedily absorbs all the saline impregnations, and, seem indeed, to flourish on that which kills the soil. It is certainly right that every possible means should be adopted to improve the soil of the great sterile tracts throughout the province.—*Sind Gazette.*

HYDERABAD RACES.—Our Hyderabad correspondent telegraphs as follows:—Ween, Baronet, Paragraph, Somerset, Gudarz, and Sylvanus, went nicely this morning, Ween fastest; Reputation and Little Charlie unfortunately injured ligaments, and Statesman and Caractacus are suffering from fever; Queensland is recovering; Rex and Sherwood appeared fastest amongst Arabs; Young Revenge, Doctor, Proximo, Euphrates, Kismet, Shere Ali, Baltic, Young Ruby, Ameer, Chieftain and Viceroy went well. I like Ween best for Hyderabad Gold Cup, and Sherwood, Euphrates and Young Revenge, in the order named, for Nizam's Cup; Bowen's strong stable dangerous in Arab and Pony races; second class Australian doing best; Laceby, Moslem, Shotover, Namesake, Viking.—*Indigo Planters' Gazette.*

W. I. R. A. COMPETITION AT BANGALORE.—The shooting which has been going on at the Ranges at Hebbal for the Western India Rifle Association for some days past, has been concluded to-day. The following competitors took part in the different matches:—Colonel Hamilton, R. E., Captain W. R. Pratt, B. R. V., Corporal Grimes, R. E., Corporal Herlehey 12th Lancers, Sergeant Mackay, R. E., Sergeant Davis, B. R. V., Sergeant Major Reader, R. E., Sergeant Jenner, R. E., Havildar Kalappen and some Sappers. It seems very probable from the good scores that are being made that Bangalore will carry off some of the prizes. After the matches are concluded, the scores will be published, on the 20th December next. There were twelve matches competed for; the shooting commenced last Friday.—*Bangalore Post.*

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's s.s. Surat, Captain C. R. Edwards, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the European mails and the following additional passengers:—
Mr. G. Bayford; Mr. L. Y. Davidson; Mr. W. Goodwin; [illegible] Really.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY.

THE first ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday at the registered office, 1, Forbes-street. In the absence of Mr. J. D. Inverarity, chairman of the board of directors, Mr. George Cotton presided. The following report of the directors was taken as read:—"Acting in accordance with the Indian Companies' Act of 1882, which makes it imperative upon the Company to hold a General Meeting of Shareholders within six months of its registration, your Directors have the pleasure to submit an audited Balance Sheet made up to the 31st ultimo, and to report as follows upon the progress made. The Company was registered in May last, and before the end of the month land was secured and the Mill foundation commenced, but owing to more than an average monsoon the progress made was not equal to your Directors' anticipation. The order for the machinery was also placed in the month of May, and everything has been done to insure your Mill being fitted with the best and most improved make of engines, boilers, preparation and spinning machinery. Your Directors trust to have the building roofed in February, and the Mill running in June."
The Directors' report and the audited accounts made up to 31st October, 1883, were approved and adopted. Messrs. J. D. Inverarity, C. T. Meili, Emil Spinner, and H. W. Payne were re-elected directors of the company. Mr. T. Lidbetter was elected auditor for the ensuing year, his remuneration to be Rs. 150 per annum. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—Nov. 16.

(Before Mr. W. E. HART, Chief Judge.)
CLAIM ON AN AWARD.
RUSTOMJEE DOSSABHOY SETNA AND OTHERS *vs.* FAZULBHOY CASSUMBHOY GANGJEE.

IN this case the plaintiffs, who are the executors of the late millionaire, Hajee Esmail Hajee Habib, sought to recover from the defendant the sum of Rs. 900.

There was no appearance for the defence; and Mr. Macfarlane, of the firm of Messrs. Macfarlane and Edgelow, who appeared for the plaintiffs, explained that a suit had been filed in the High Court by Mr. Hajee Esmail Hajee Habib against the defendant for about Rs. 3,000; and that by consent it had been referred to the arbitration of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Allana Wydeena, by Mr. Justice Green. This had been in November, 1879. On the 22nd March, 1880, Mr. Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, who had been created umpire by the arbitrators, made an award in favour of the plaintiff for Rs. 900 for debt, interest and costs of the suit as well as of the award and reference payable on or before 22nd November, 1880.

The claim having been proved, his Honour passed a verdict for the amount with costs.

MR. AND LADY ANNE BLUNT IN CEYLON.

AT the breakfast to-day given by "the Egyptian Pashas" in honor of their benefactors, Mr. and Lady Anne Blunt, about seventy ladies and gentlemen were present, the majority of the males being Muhammadans. The demonstration was, happily, in no sense political. Mr. Blunt expressed his affection for his friends, and they, as they have good reason, expressed gratitude to Mr. and Lady Anne Blunt. Their sentiments were expressed mainly in English by a young man, son of Mahmoud Fehmy, and a little boy, son of Taulba Pasha, who made affecting reference to his mother left behind in Egypt. Mr. Blunt spoke highly of the beneficial effects on his health of the soft air and beautiful vegetation of Colombo. Many were interested in seeing his wife, who is the grand-daughter of Lord Byron, daughter of the Countess of Lovelace—"Ada, sole daughter of my house and heart;" while she was interested to hear of the connection with Ceylon of the Wilmot Horton family, Lady Horton having been Lord Byron's cousin, the subject of the lines commencing:—"She walks in beauty." A dinner is to be given at Lake House to-morrow night in honor of Mr. and Lady Anne Blunt, for which a number of invitations have been issued.—*Ceylon Observer.*

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In Debility of Adults its efficacy is unequalled. Rowland Dalton, Esq., District Medical Officer at Bury, St. Edmund's, writes:—"The effects of Dr. de Jongh's Oil are sure and most remarkable, especially in that broken-down state of health and strength which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit. It has certainly been the only means of saving my life on two occasions; and even now, when a feel 'out of condition,' I take it, and like it, unmixed with anything, as being the most agreeable way." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole consignees: Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

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THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE adjourned third quarterly meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, the following members being present:—Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote, chairman; Mr. J. C. Aguiar; Dr. Thomas Blaney; Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, G. Cotton, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. Dinanath Raghunath Khote, J. R. Duxbury, Dwarkadas Lalloobhoy, Fazulbhoy Visram, E. R. Freeborn, Grattan Geary, Gokuldas Jugmohundas; Surgeon-Major W. Gray; Mr. Homejee Cursetjee Dady; Khan Bahadur Sheik Hydur Cassum; the Hon'ble Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.; Messrs. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, D. S. Kemp; Lieut. Col. G. L. C. Merewether; Messrs. Mirza Husan Khan, Magnus Mowat, Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, and Venayekrao Ramchunder Luxumonjee.

PRIVATE MARKETS.

A quorum having been formed at twenty minutes past three, the meeting further considered a letter, dated 24th July last, from Mr. Shalome Essajee, praying that he might be allowed to convert his chawl No. 42, Port Trust Bunder, into a market; he might be permitted to build a new market on any site in that locality that might be pointed out by the Corporation; or that the Municipality would [illegible]. In connection with this was also considered a letter, dated 21st September, from the Acting Municipal Commissioner, stating that in his opinion a market was not necessary in this locality which was only about seven minutes' walk from the Arthur Crawford and Oomerkhary markets.

The Acting Commissioner said that a rough plan showing the position of the proposed market had been submitted to him. He had made a reference on the subject to the Superintendent of Markets, who had given it as his opinion that it was not desirable at present to sanction the opening of a private market in that position. He himself did not think it advisable to sanction the opening of a small market like that proposed in a position only seven minutes from the Arthur Crawford Market and the Oomerkhary Market.

Colonel Merewether moved that as the proposed market was not necessary, the Corporation were unable to comply with Mr. Shalome Essajee's request. The distance from the proposed market to the Arthur Crawford and the Oomerkhary markets would, he said, be made still shorter by a foot bridge which was to be constructed over the G. I. P. Railway by the Port Trust.

Dr. Shaik Cassim seconded the motion.

Mr. Kemp asked whether there was any special objection to the opening of private markets either on account of the difficulty of supervision or the monopolising of the privilege of the Corporation to open markets. He added that it would be a great advantage to private markets in places where they would not be conveniently accessible.

The Commissioner replied that the question of opening private markets was one about which a great deal might be said on both sides. There was, on the *one* hand, the question of the conservation of the Municipal revenue, and also that of supervision, to be considered. On the other hand, it must be admitted that the Municipality should not withhold permission from private persons to open markets where the present markets did not supply them with proper facilities.

The proposition was then agreed to.

THE RAILWAY OVERBRIDGE AT BYCULLA.

The Commissioner said he had obtained counsel's opinion on the question of the construction of the G. I. P. Railway Company's new overbridge at Byculla; but he did not think it would be well to have the papers printed and circulated at this stage.

The Chairman remarked that the opinion was long and required serious consideration.

Dr. Blaney expressed the opinion that the papers ought to be printed and circulated, and made a proposition accordingly.

Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee seconded the proposition.

Mr. Geary deprecated publicity being given to the opinion at this stage. The opinion was that of their own counsel on their own case, and it would therefore be premature, while the negotiations were still pending for them, to show their hand to their opponents. Of course, he had not read the opinion, which might be in their favour or which might not. Whether it was for or against them, there was no object to be gained by giving publicity to it while the negotiations were still pending. He did not know, he added, whether it was desirable to lay down the principle—a principle which was not acted upon by Her Majesty's Government—of disclosing the contents of documents bearing upon their own side of the case to their opponents.

Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, referring to a remark which had fallen from Mr. Geary as to the negotiations being still pending, said there was no end to the negotiations. They had been pending for ten or fifteen years, and yet they appeared to be no nearer a satisfactory settlement than when they commenced. If the opinion were in their favour they might bring legal and moral pressure to bear upon the Railway Company to compel them to carry out their part of the engagement. When the opinion had been printed and circulated, he would suggest that the discussion should be adjourned.

Mr. Geary moved an amendment to the effect that the negotiations being still pending, it was not desirable to give premature publicity to the opinion of counsel on the claim of the Municipality. He again pointed out that the opinion was that of their own counsel on a desputed case, and showed how undesirable it was that they should play into the hands of their opponents. The system of disclosing the contents of documents of that kind was wrong, and if adopted would be certain, sooner or later, to land the Corporation in a disaster. (Hear, hear).

Mr. Javerilal seconded the amendment.

Mr. Duxbury then moved another amendment to the effect that the opinion should be read and that the reporters should be requested not to embody it in their report of the proceedings.

This was seconded by Mr. Kemp.

On a vote being taken both amendments were lost, Dr. Blaney's resolution being carried.

DR. WEIR'S CENSUS REPORT.

A letter, dated the 1st inst., was received from the Acting Municipal Commissioner, forwarding copies of the report of the census of the city taken by him in 1881.

Mr. Geary proposed that the report should be recorded with the cordial acknowledgments of the Corporation for the ability and conscientious labour displayed in drawing it up. (Applause.) The report, he said, was a very valuable document. It called attention to several matters of importance in regard to the progress of the town and the requirements rendered necessary by that progress. One of its most valuable features were the pages devoted to the subject of the overcrowding of the city. It was stated in the report that the city of Bombay was more overcrowded than any other great city in India. Bombay was more overcrowded than Calcutta or London, and in some districts the overcrowding was something portentous. What action would be taken hereafter by the Government or the Municipality to deal with the great evil of overcrowding remained to be seen. Dr. Weir had done his duty in calling the attention of the Corporation to it, and that alone deserved an expression of the thanks of all who had the welfare of the city at heart. (Hear, hear.) He was sure the Corporation would be happy to express their cordial acknowledgments to Dr. Weir for the ability which he had displayed in drawing up the census report and for the completeness of the information contained in it.

Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee seconded the proposition. He said that Dr. Weir's census report bore evidence of very great pains and ability; and that the Corporation would be wanting in their duty if they did not put on record their appreciation of the great ability displayed in drawing up the report. With regard to one point brought prominently forward, namely, that which related to overcrowding, he hoped the matter would not rest simply in the pages of the report, and that some means will be devised to diminish, so far as it lay in the power of the Corporation, the fearful amount of overcrowding which existed.

Dr. Blaney said the overcrowding which was complained of had not come upon them in a day. Ever since Dr. Leith's most elaborate first report, attention had been called to it over and over again, but he was sorry to say nothing had so far been done to diminish it. The overcrowding had increased with the increased prosperity of the city. He thought it was very little use paying large sums of money in getting census reports published unless they led to some practical results.

Mr. Mirza said that the census report was a work which reflected much credit on Dr. Weir; and called for something than a mere vote of thanks. Viewed in a statistical point, containing as it did matter, in all its minutiæ, of a most valuable character, it was a work of its kind upon which they could not set too much value. It was both instructive as well as interesting; and in its pages they would find matter, statistical and historical, which could not fail to instruct and interest the reader. The work—so voluminous—occupied such a deal of time to study; how much the more time, then, must its compilation have taken? To the Municipal Administration Reports, they were treated annually. Some of them, doubtless, were master-pieces, and had, from time to time, called forth the thanks of this Corporation, which in the usual way have been recorded; but the census of a capital like that of Bombay in connection with their Municipal Government, and coming once in a way, Mr. Mirza could only compare to a comet appearing in the heavens, at by no means a regulated and a routine period. Nor were the labour and time expended in bringing to completion this census report of a routine character: of course no one then present would dream of suggesting that the compilation of the census devolved upon Dr. Weir as a duty, in a routine sense, either in his capacity of Health Officer, or that of Acting Municipal Commissioner. Government resolved that a census should be taken, and Dr. Weir, as Health Officer, was considered to be the most proper man to select for this work. He had no alternative but to undertake this special work; and it devolved upon him, just at a period when he could ill afford the time at a time when the Municipal Commissioner's annual report was being written by him; to say nothing of weighty engineering and sanitary questions, which were then, and were still, engaging his attention. The major portion of the work of compilation was accomplished by Dr. Weir during the hours which were his own, and at times to which the Municipality had no claim. Under these circumstances the Corporation would agree with the speaker that he was not extravagant in asking that their appreciation of Dr. Weir's labours in connection with the compilation of this census should be marked by something more substantial than the ordinary vote of thanks, and that he should receive a well-earned testimonial in the shape of a bonus. (Hear, hear.) By way of laying down a precedent, Mr. Mirza would mentiona case in which a Municipal officer obtained a bonus for services rendered on a special occasion; and this was on the occasion of the Prince of Wales's visit to India. Mr. Walton had, in addition to his routine duties, special work, not wholly divested of an engineering character, entrusted to him, and which he performed satisfactorily, and obtained a bonus of Rs. 1,500 equivalent to a month's salary. Mr. Mirza asked whether the grant of a bonus on that occasion to Municipal officer for work which was necessarily of a transient nature, inasmuch as it was in connection with festivities, decorations, and fireworks, the Corporation could decline to give a bonus to another officer of the Municipality who had now accomplished a task which bore no transitory element, but remained as a model work of its kind, both valued and appreciated. (Hear, hear, and applause.)

Dr. Cowasjee.—Would you not put it as a rider?

Mr. Mirza Khan.—Yes. If Mr. Geary will accept it.

Mr. Geary.—I accept it if my seconder agrees.

A lull having occurred in the proceedings, Mr. Jugmohundas asked:—Is the rider accepted?

The Chairman.—We are negociating for it?

Eventually the amendment was embodied in the resolution, which was then made to read as follows:—"That the report of the census of the city of Bombay for 1881 be reconded with the cordial acknowledgments of this Corporation for the ability and conscientious labour displayed in drawing it up; and that the Town Council be requsted to recommend by way of substantial recognition and appreciation of the Acting Municipal Commissioner's labour such bonus as they may deem proper."

Colonel Merewether said that important question of principle was involved in the proposition, and that there was nothing in the aggenda paper to lead to the supposition that the proposition would take the form it had done. He hoped, however, that none of the members thought that he for a moment objected to a bonus. At the same time he thought that a notice of motion ought to be given. He would therefore propose as an amendment that the matter should be postponed.

There being no seconder to the amendment, Mr. Geary's proposition was agreed to unanimously.

THE ORIGINATOR OF THE VEHAR WATER SCHEME.

To the Chairman of the Municipal Corporation Bombay.

Sir,—May I solicit your kind attention for a few minutes to the following subject, and hoping the same may win your concurrence, I will beg of you to submit for the consideration of the Municipal body over which yon preside. Recently, whilst looking over some old files of the *Times of India*, I was attracted by an article in the overland edition of the 21st April, 1882, headed "Dr. Cooke's Lecture on the Improvements of Bombay," in the course of which that gentleman, speaking of his earliest acquaintance with your city, observed:—"The supply of pure water to the city was only just thought of. The lakes of Vehar and Tulsi which now pour their 14,000,000 gallons of water daily into the city, did not exist, and it was not until five years later that the delivery of water from Vehar through the great iron main twenty miles in length was commenced. The people were wholly dependent on wells, most of them shallow, which sifted out the water from the sub-soil of the city with all its impurities though dissolved in it and which was constantly saturated with the germs of disease, and many of the wells contained, although moderately bright and clear water, no betters so far as its chemical nature was concerned, than sewage guinea-worm, tape-worms and cholera germs were always more or less present. The hospital wards were filled with cases of the former, and the disease which most rendered the native soldier incapable of service was guinea-worm, while cholera from 1848 to 1860, when Vehar water first came into use, demanded its victims at the average rate of 2,000 per annum. Since then the average death-rate from this disease is 250 only while guinea-worm is practically unknown amongst those drinking Vehar water." On persuing this passage the question that immediately suggested itself to me was, "surely the memory of the man, to whose presence and professional skill the 750,000 inhabitants of Bombay are indebted for every drop of pure water they enjoy, should claim from them some acknowledgment of the valuable service rendered and of the blessing, that under Providence, be brought to their homes?" The man for whose memory I would seek this recognition was my brother, the late Lieut.-Colonel James Henry Graham Crawford, of the Bombay Engineers. Many years (forty or thereabouts) he was Executive Engineer at Tanna, and in moving about the island of Salsette in discharge of his duties he observed the conformation of the country round the village of Vehar (now fathoms under water), and saw that the construction of a bund, where the present one now exists, would arrest all the surface water from the adjoining hills and convert the valley into a magnificent lake that would provide the much required supply of water for Bombay. A report on the subject was submitted by him to Government, and after the usual delays, considerations and reconsiderations, the project was sanctioned and my brother nominated to carry it into effect. This too, he did but with some interruption of his personal supervision through ill-health and other causes of which I cannot now speak precisely.

Finally, the Vehar water was brought into Bombay in 1860, but early in that same year death closed my brother's earthly career, and his body was given its final resting place in the old burial ground of Girgaum, very near the entrance gate, the spot being marked by a stone bearing the simplest inscription. Sir, the Romans were wont to grant a civic crown to him who saved the life of a citizen. Assuming then the correctness of Dr. Cook's statement in reference to the wonderful reduction of 87·5 per cent. in the annual death-rate from cholera in Bombay resulting from the introduction of pure drinking water; I hold that my brother should be entitled to innumerable civic crowns as well as the gratitude of the community at large for its enhanced daily comfort. But neither the Government nor the public of India have ever been slack or illiberal in awarding honour where honour is due, and such claim shall have been satisfactorily established, and if, after review of the circumstances thus briefly submitted, your Municipality shall, as I trust, fully allow the light of my brother to be regarded as a public benefactor to the city of Bombay, it will promptly give expression to that conviction and devise means to couple his name with the great work that he orginated, in such a manner as shall prove greatful to the hearts of his children and his children's children.—I have, &c.

ANDREW CRAWFORD, Lieut.-Col.,
Retired List. Bombay Army.

Castra, Tasmania, August 23, 1883.

Dr. Blaney moved that while the Corporation willingly recognised the great value of the services rendered by the originator of the Vehar water supply scheme, Colonel Crawford should be informed that after so long a lapse of time the name should not be changed. He said that if the request that the name of the late Colonel Crawford, whom he knew very well for a number of years, should be given to the lake, had been made at an earlier date, he would have been one of its most cordial supporters. He was not himself quite certain whether Colonel Delisle was not associated in the contouring of the lake, though he believed the statement of Colonel Crawford was correct that it was in his capacity of Engineer of Tanna that his brother originated the scheme. If he was not the sole originator of the scheme, he it was who brought it under the notice of the Government, and he thought there was no doubt that Colonel Crawford was entitled to be recognised as the author of the scheme. He pointed out that as the name of Vehar had passed through very many legal documents, and that as it had existed for twenty-three years, this was scarcely the time to recognise the services of an engineer of very considerable eminence by changing the name. It would lead to a great deal of awkwardness to change the name now, and it was for that reason that he had proposed the resolution.

Dr. Cowasjee seconded the motion.

Colonel Merewether said there could be no possible doubt that Bombay was under very great obligations to Colonel Crawford. Considerable difficulty and some confusion would, however, be caused if the name were changed at this time of day. If the name were changed, it would be doubtful if the public generally could be got to recognise it. There were very few people now who remembered the late Colonel Crawford, while they all knew that Mr. Arthur Crawford was happily still amongst them. The origination of the Vehar scheme would therefore, he throught, be attributed not to Colonel James Crawford, but to Mr. Arthur Crawford. (Laughter.) It was usual in the case of Government works to put upon some conspicuous place the name of the engineer, &c., but he understood that nothing of that kind had been done in regard to Vehar. There were others besides the late Col. Crawford who deserved to be recognised. Possibly their appreciation of their services could be put on record either in the manner in which he had proposed or in the new Municipal Hall. He thought that the question generally should be considered and that for that purpose, it should be referred to the Town Council. He moved as an amendment that the Town Council should be requested to report upon the proposal, and also upon the question, as to whether there should not be some more lasting and conspicuous record than at prevent existed of the services in connection with the Vehar water works of the other engineers to whom Bombay is indebted for the design and execution of the Vehar water works.

Mr. D. Aguiar seconded the amendment.

Mr. Geary said it would be almost as impossible to change the name of the Vehar lake as that of Bombay itself so well known had the name become. Of course they all agreed in acknowledging the services of the late Colonel Crawford in the terms embodied in Dr. Blaney's motion, but perhaps it would be less curt and more respectful to the brotherly feeling which had prompted the suggestion that the name of the lake should be changed if they did not simply record the letter, but referred it to the Town Council with an intimation that it would be well to take into consideration the propriety of perpetuating the names of Colonel Walker and others associated with him in the origination of the Vehar water supply scheme. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Blaney's proposition was then allowed to stand over, and the amendment was agreed to unanimously.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet-herbs, delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

HYDERABAD POLITICS.

THE *Statesman* returns to the charge about the state of things in Hyderabad. We republish the following article, but warn the reader to take its statements with a considerable descount:—

Matters have at last come to a crisis it seems at Hyderabad, between the Nizam's tutor, Captain Clerk, and the influences with which the late Amir-i-Kabir was permitted to surround the young Prince, with the full knowledge of the late Resident, Sir Richard Meade. The *Deccan Times* says:—

Matters have come to a crisis between the Peishkar and Captain Clerk, the Superintendent of the Nizam's education, and the former has given the Resident to understand that he finds it impossible to act in concert with the Captain, and that the Nizam's education is likely to suffer in consequence.

The same paper declares the cause of the dispute to be as follows:—

The Peishkar objected to certain arrangements made by Captain Clerk for the training of the Nizam; and Captain Clerk, considering himself to be the real guardian of the Prince, set aside the objections, and tried to carry out his own views. These views involved the co-operation of some noblemen, who declined to act without authority from the head of the State, and thus matters came to a dead-lock. Next, the Peishkar waited on the Nizam, to explain his course of action. Captain Clerk was present at the interview, and set forth his opinion of the Peishkar in particular, and affairs in general, in a manner so much more forcible than judicious, that the Nizam took great offence, and forthwith laid the whole matter before the Resident.

It is necessary that our readers should know something about these parties respectively. Captain Clerk is a younger son of the venerable Sir George Clerk, who is still living at a very advanced age. Captain Clerk became tutor to the young Nizam, upon the retirement of his elder brother from this important charge, some years ago on account of the death of his wife. Deeply attached to her, Captain Clerk found Hyderabad intolerable to him, from the associations which his home life there, recalled. Upon his retirement he was succeeded by his brother, he himself becoming Equerry to the Duchess of Edinburgh. The two brothers have long witnessed with the strongest indignation the ruin of their young charge, under the demoralizing influences with which Wikar-ool-Oomrah, the late Amir-i-Kabir, surrounded the prince, when Sir Richard Meade, acting upon the instructions of Lord Lytton's Foreign Office, had driven Sir Salar Jung into seclusion, by fastening this Wikar-ool-Oomrah upon him as his nominal colleague, but real master. The result is that the young Nizam has been ruined, and when this lamentable result has been achieved and no longer admitted of concealment, an attempt was impudently made to lay the blame upon Sir Salar Jung. The facts are all well known at the India Office, but Lord Hartington did not dare to face the public scandal which their disclosure would occasion. Worn out we presume by the long conflict, Captain Clerk has at last brought matters to a crisis, when the young Nizam, as might have been expected from a boy about seventeen years of age, breaks loose from all restraint and takes side with the Peishkar, against Captain Clerk's attempt to rescue him from the ruin, which is being brought upon him by the evil influences inside the Court. With this information in our hands, it is desirable we think, to recal the present state of matters at the Nizam's capital, as described to us by a correspondent, whose letter on the subject appeared in our columns of 10th September last. The new Resident, Mr. Cordery, commands, no respect whatever we are told, on the part of the people. There has never been any Resident yet so entirely in the hands of his subordinates, and so little qualified to hold the highest political appointment in India. Some of these subordinates "took a prominent part in Hyderabad politics, during the time of Sir Richard Meade," and the imputations current against Sir Richard are made also against all these men. The Peishkar, with whom Captain Clerk has at last had this rupture, is old and incompetent, and takes a large quantity of opium daily. In spite of his age he is not devoid of ambition, and is counting on the support of the present Amir-i-Kabir for being appointed permanent Dewan of the State. He has entered into a league with this Amir, whose son, Zuffer Jung, is companion to the Nizam. They have removed from his post, Moulvie Masi-ool-Zaman Khan, who with the Nawabs Liak Ali Khan and Bashir-ud-dowla, were making a strong effort to rescue the Nizam from the evil influences that surround him. But all hope of success is lost by the increased power of the zenana and other influences, now that Sir Salar Jung is out of the way. Seventy fresh mistresses have recently been added to the boy's harem, while the Begums of the palace, to gain ascendancy over him, are training slave girls as presents to the Prince. Respectable Mahomedans feel indignant at the policy which is producing such results, in a province which was till lately considered a model for imitation by other native States.

Now the remedies demanded by the present state of matters, are declared to be as follows:—

1. To appoint as Resident a man of high character, with a strong sense of duty. Another Charles Metcalfe is wanted in the Residency.

2. To remove in a body, all the Assistants to the Resident. They have been in Hyderabad for too long, and are all hopelessly mixed up with the intrigues of the Court. If the prestige of the British Government is not to be altogether lost at Hyderabad, there must be an appointment of fresh men, and the whole staff of Assistants should be renewed every three or four years. As the people come to know our officials and their weaknesses, they lose all respect for them.

3. To abolish the provisional Council of Regency, which has been only a source of anarchy, and of disgust to all well-wishers of the State.

4. To remove the Peishkar at once from the administration. Wanting in business powers, he is a Hindoo with habits of the lower people, and Mahomedan gentlemen cannot possibly have the respect for him they would have for a Mahomedan nobleman like Sir Salar Jung. This perhaps is to be regretted, but it is a fact, and instead of concealing their heart-burnings, Mahomedan gentlemen should speak their mind on the subject.

5. To appoint the Nawab Mir Liak Ali Khan as Dewan, with two personal assistants, one of whom should be a European of tried character, the other a Mahomedan noble or gentleman, with a thorough knowledge of English and Persian. In selecting the European assistant, great care should be taken to select a man who will have the confidence of the people, and who has at the same time some knowledge if possible, of Hyderabad affairs.

6. To abolish the Suddur-ul-Mahomships altogether, and vest the Secretaries to Government in the several departments with the powers now enjoyed by the Suddur-ul-Mahoms.

7. To make an entire change in the surroundings of the Nizam. The former Moulvi, who used to discourage drinking and licentiousness in every possible way, has fallen a victim to intrigue, and the young prince is exposed to every influence of evil.

The native officials who are now about his person, are either too licentious or too cringing to give his Highness proper advice. The re-appointment of Moulvie Massi-ool-Zaman Khan is strongly advocated. His family has served the last three Nizams faithfully, and he is the only Moulvie we are told, who commands the respect of the people. When his brother, Zaman Khan, was murdered by the Madhui Pathans, it was his forbearance only that prevented Hyderabad from becoming a field of slaughter. This was gratefully remembered by the late Sir Salar Jung, who appointed him tutor to his Highness; and the help he give to Captain Clerk and to Sir Salar Jung in that capacity, is known not only to the people but to our own Government. Without his aid, it will be impossible we are told, to improve the surroundings of the young Nizam.

8. To satisfy the Amirs, a Council should be formed of those jaghirdars who have an income of above ten thousand rupees per annum. This Council should be allowed to discuss questions, and to submit suggestions for the improvement of his Highness's government. The jaghirdars will thus be gradually trained to take an interest in public matters, and the spirit which is now predominant will by-and-by disappear.

9. To forbid, once for all, British officers recommending, either directly or indirectly, any person for appointment under the Nizam's Government, and to see that no British official of doubtful character be ever appointed to any political post at Hyderabad, under any circumstances.

In these remarks, we have simply paraphrased the account given by our correspondent, of the existing state of matters in the Dekhan, and of the remedies that are demanded according to his apprehension of affairs. His letter has created a profound impression at the Nizam's capital, and we have no doubt that it was this letter that occasioned Mr. Cordery's visit to Simla. Great efforts have been made to ascertain its authorship, and the Secretary of His Highness the Nizam's Government, in the Revenue and Financial Department (Mahdee Ally), appeals to our sense of justice, to say publicly whether he, or Mr. Furdoonjee Jamshedjee, or Mr. Gya Prosada, had anything to do with the letter. The commotion which the letter has occasioned, and the anxiety to discover its authorship, show how deeply it has cut into the running sores of the Nizam's Government. We acquit these gentlemen at once of any hand in its composition. But why all this fuss and indignation about this most wise and temperate letter, we ask, if the young Nizam is under good influences, and the Peishkar and his allies are worthy and upright men, and Captain Clerk is mistaken in supposing that the young Nizam is being destroyed, by the influences with which the family of the late Amir-i-Kabir has surrounded him?

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 15th November, 1883.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·859
Temperature of the Air	79·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·0
Dew Point	70·5
Relative humidity of Air	·759
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 8).	0·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	72·3
General Direction of Wind*	NE, NNE, NE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	215

* From midnight.

THE RANGOON UNIVERSITY PROJECT.

MR. JOHN JARDINE, Judicial Commissioner of British Burmah, and President of the local Educational Syndicate, writes to the *Rangoon Gazette*:—

"Sir,—I would like to announce in your friendly columns the unanimous resolution passed by the Educational Syndicate yesterday morning, at a full meeting, which was attended by the Director of Public Instruction and several officers of his department, as well as by the officials and the representatives of the aided schools. It was determined to press on the Government the necessity of doing something about endowments of Professorial chairs and of scholarships, and of doing something to put the Syndicate into a legal position to hold and invest the money which the Bishop of Rangoon and others are ready to pay down. Judging from my own feelings, I think that people here will not subscribe money to be kept by the Secretary of State in Council: I for one will not ask them: we need a local corporation and local control of such matters, and there is no more difficulty in creating such a Board than in creating the thousand town and village boards which are now found everywhere.

But on the very threshold lies the question whether the present Syndicate should be incorporated or whether, as in other countries, an University should be created. The Syndicate is an anomaly, too big for some purposes, too small for others. It is wonderful that so large a body, with only one paid officer, should for two years have managed all the examinations. Such a large Board is liable to fail in executive business. On the other hand it is too small, as there are many men all over Burma, such as the Rev. Dr. Vinton, Fathers DeCruz and Conti, the Rev. Dr. Stevens and Mr. Packer who have no voice in educational questions, however great and varied their experience, and however important their services to education. During the debates at the last three meetings on the College scheme and the question of endowments, the opinions of the Bishop of Rangoon were quoted time after time, and his two letters immensely influenced the conclusions. Yet his lordship had no *locus standi* among us: there was no obligation on him to give any opinion, or on me to ask for it: at present the Bishop is as much an outsider as the rest of the public. We have occasionally to discuss medical studies without the benefit of the presence of the Surgeon-General. If there were an University these drawbacks would exist no longer.

I know that most people will say what is the use of an University in a country which has not yet produced a graduate and only half-a-dozen F. E. A.'s? Why should we have an University, if there is nobody fit for a degree? I would reply that the greater the darkness, the greater need of light. The argument of the early Church, that the greater the heathenism, the greater need for a Bishop and a Cathedral, may be applied to the extension of learning.

The fact that 50 years of British rule have not produced one graduate is important as showing how defective our institutions have been. As regards higher learning we are in the dark ages. The knowledge of Pali has begun to die out. The study of Burmese Law has almost been reduced to a catechism prepared by a foreigner. Native medicine has not advanced out of astrology and quackery, and in none of the arts is any proficiency known. It was only yesterday that endowments were seriously thought of: and we have to make up for the arrears of a whole generation.

But besides this, I do not know why people should treat the conferring of degrees as the chief use of an University. Degrees were originally diplomas of capacity to teach: a Doctor or a Master was a man stamped as competent to instruct others. This sort of diploma-giving is just now the most important work of the Syndicate. We confer Teachers' certificates in the Arts: and the Advocates' Rules give the same sort of jurisdiction in law. The need of native medical men has been pointed out by the Bishop. The Myooke's examination certifies the capacity of the young Magistrate. We have hardly yet advanced to the conferring of degrees: but in the present state of Burma, the licence to teach or practise is practically as important as a degree which may confer no such power. We must have Licentiates in all the Arts: and this is as good a reason for University as the need of graduates. The Licentiates of an University would have a higher position than those of the Syndicate. The University of Calcutta conferred licenses as well as degrees.

With an University in Rangoon the Government would be able to honour the promoters of learning by making them Fellows. This honour is greatly valued in Bombay and Calcutta. Burma seems to me to have as little influence as Japan on the Calcutta Senate. Hardly a single teacher in Burma has been made a Fellow: and when the Right Revd. Bishop Brigandet was made one a couple of years ago the universal feeling was wonder that this recognition of rare learning had been delayed so long. I am afraid that a Syndicate is wanting in prestige and associations which attract endowments. But I am well acquainted with the fact that whenever the natives of india wish to make an endowment they first think of the University. The name attracts donations and legacies to fall inshowers.

Unless the Government mean to refuse endowments a corporate body must be created to receive them. The Bishop of Rangoon has already suggested that there should be an University, and not our anomalous Syndicate. One member threw out the caution that the Government of India would probably refuse. That seems to me to be looking through the telescope the wrong way; naturally the vision dwindles. The Government of India will do what is just and right. The University of Rangoon, foreseen by Sir Charles Aitchison, is now visible in the foreground, not on the far horizon. We must regard the future during the present or else we shall have to wake up and rub our eyes as over the Bishop's offer of Rs. 1,000. It is poor statesmanship to have to reply that we cannot without demur or delay accept the gift because we are not a corporation. This point should have been foreseen long ago. A local University to control the higher education seems to me the proper and natural result of Lord Ripon's policy of local self-government, and I cannot see any political or administrative objection.—Yours faithfully,

Rangoon, 7th Nov., 1883." JARDINE JOHN."

THE EXTORTIONS OF MUNICIPAL SERVANTS.

A NATIVE gentleman of good official standing sends us (*Pioneer*) an instructive account of the annoyances to which his class are subjected by the underlings in the service of municipalities, under the cover of the *octroi* law. Our correspondent writes:—

"I took advantage of the Durga Puja holidays to take a trip to some of the cities of the N.-W. Provinces. On the 10th ultimo I was travelling with my family from Muttra to Brindaban. After I had gone some distance my carriage suddenly stopped, and I thought there was some accident. My servant, who was on the coach-box, however, cried out that a peon had stopped the horses. The functionary very soon appeared before the door of my carriage, and in a most insolent manner demanded that I should open my baggage to satisfy him that there was not any objectionable article within them. Not being aware of any law which authorised the search of persons other than declared or suspected criminals, I asked if I could see the orders under which a search was authorised. The peon could produce no orders, but simply referred to the fact of his being a public servant. I ordered the coachman to drive on, and the peon let me go without further molestation. I thought I had passed my troubles, and was hastening to Bridaoan to have a night's rest, it being then nearly dusk. To my horror, another peon, similarly dressed, arrested the progress of my carriage just as I was about to enter the sacred town. The demand this time was more imperative, and the bearing of the man haughtier and more impertinent. In vain did I assure him that I was a *bona fide* traveller and point to my portmanteaux and bundles of bedding as proof of my assertion. The man insisted that my baggage must be opened at once and the contents exposed for his inspection. I could easily make out his object, which was, doubtless, to levy black-mail. I had conscientious scruples against satisfying his cupidity, and was therefore determined to undergo any hardship rather than submit to his illegal demand. I asked him if there was any superior officer on the shop to whom I might refer. He named some official under whose orders he was, but added that the officer was out on duty. He evidently sought to dissuade me from going to any higher officer. I said very plainly that I could never think, of submitting to the indignity of a search of my person, for such it was that he proposed subjecting me and my family to, as we had nothing with us except wearing apparel and strictly personal luggage. It had taken my servant the greater portion of the day to pack up the things and to take precautions against their being damaged in the way. Had I obeyed the peon's order I should have had to unpack all my things with the aid of the only servant who was accompanying me in the carriage, as the others were following in other conveyances. To unpack and pack again on the dust of the road would have occupied me and my servant till midnight, and it can easily be imagined now great the inconvenience would have been. The consequences would have been serious to my wife, a delicate lady, and to my young children, one of whom happened to be ailing at the time. The peon's conduct exasperated me, and I descended from my carriage and desired to be taken to his superior officer. Nothing daunted, the peon took me to an office and pointed to a man sitting naked as his immediate superior. I represented my case to that high official, who after a few questions gave me leave to go unsearched. I have given you plain and unvarnished facts, and beg the favour of your lending your aid in order to put down such high-handed and oppressive proceedings on the part of the municipal underlings. I have been in the service of the Government of Bengal nearly 18 years and it has been my lot to serve in different parts of the province, and on several occasions to be a member of municipal committees. I have never yet heard of such a practice as the one of which I have had so bitter an experience during my short sojourn in the North-West. I understand some *octroi* or town duty is levied there on articles of merchandise. But surely the Government never meant that under colour of the authority given to them to examine articles of merchandise, the municipal underlings should so seriously annoy and wrongfully restrain *bona fide* travellers. I heard very harrowing accounts of the treatment they subject the unfortunate pilgrims to, with the sole object of extorting illegal gratifications as the only means of escape. I can very well believe all I heard on the subject from the determined way in which the peons tried to make a search of my person and luggage, although they could very well know from mere appearances that I did not belong to the poor and helpless class who furnish a splendid field for their extortion. Should the law—I have no knowledge of what the law is—involve an indiscriminate search of all persons as if they were criminals, the sooner it is repealed the better."

MADRAS.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The recent awakening of the Madras Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has resulted in more convictions in the Police Courts. On Monday four convictions were obtained, a fine being inflicted in each case.—*Mail.*

DEATHS IN MADRAS.—From the 3rd to the 9th instant, 2 Europeans, 6 East Indians, 13 Native Christians, 238 Hindus, and 34 Mahomedans, died in Madras, making a total of 293 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the 10 previous years was 310. The deaths are thus classified: 21 from small-pox, 2 from measles, 52 from fever, 31 from dysentery, 17th from diarrhœa, 4 from cholera, and 166 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 38·3 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 40·5 per 1.000 per annum.

THE HON. D. F. CARMICHAEL.—On Sunday evening last, a preliminary meeting was held at the residence of Rajah the Hon'ble G. N. Gajapathi Row, Nungumbakum, for the purpose of concerting measures to do honor to the Hon'ble D. F. Carmichael, on his approaching retirement from the public service. There were many Hindu and Mahomedan gentlemen present, Rajah the Hon. G. N. Gajapathi Row was voted to the chair. On the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Muttusawami Iyer, it was resolved that the services rendered by the Hon'ble D. F. Carmichael to this presidency had earned for him the gratitude of the community and that that gratitude ought to be marked in a suitable manner. It was determined to honour the Hon'ble Mr. Carmichael and Mrs. Carmichael by giving a public entertainment, purchasing a full length portrait of the hon'ble gentleman, to be put up in the Banqueting Hall, and to perpetuate Mr. Carmichael's name in some other sutiable manner. A sub-committee was appointed to arrange for the holding of a public meeting. The meeting closed with the usual vote of thanks to the hon'ble chairman.—*Madras Standard.*

ALLEGED EXTORTION BY A POLICE INSPECTOR.—At the Madras Police Court, before Col. I. Weldon, Chief Magistrate, on the 13th instant. Appadory Moodley, a sweet-meat seller, charged Sub Inspector Jay Singh, attached to the Triplicane Division, Madras Police, with having, on the 18th September last, extorted Rs. 100 from him, by representing that if he (complainant) did not pay him (the accused) that amount he would not be released from a criminal charge of theft which was then pending investigation before the Acting Chief Magistrate of Egmore (Col. I M. Smith). The complainant deposed that he kept a sweetmeat bazaar in Triplicane. On the 12th September last he was arrested by a warrant on a charge of purchasing stolen property belonging to the Hon'ble T. Rama Row. One day before the day fixed for the hearing of the case, after he was released on bail (on the 18th September last), while seated at his bazaar, accused came to him at about 7-30 p. m. and beckoned to him with a whip which he had in his hand at the time. Complainant followed him, when accused, while turning a corner, said "It will be all right if you give me something, or I'll get you into trouble; you keep your shop open till 1 a. m. every night, and it is bad to fall out with the police. Your present case will be thrown out; so if you give me something it will be all well, or I will get you into trouble." Complainant then took the accused to his house and paid him Rs. 100. This amount was brought in a tray with betel and nut, and given to the accused, who then said that all enmity between them had ceased. Subsequently, the accused sent word by one Coomarasawmy that one Putchay, a witness, who had absconded, was arrested and that he (complainant) would get into trouble, and have to come to the station unless he gave something more, whereupon complainant got afraid and summoned the accused. The complainant's brother, his brother-in-law, and two other witnesses, were examined. Only one spoke to the giving of the money, and he said nothing about there being any form or ceremony about it. The money was counted out to the accused, who tied it in his cloth and went away. Mr. Grant reserved cross-exam ination. His Lordship adjourned the case till to-morrow.—*Madras Times.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAUB, AND OUDH.

SIR A LYALL AT BULRAMPORE.—Next morning (7th) at 6 A.M., the party set off for Bulrampore in carriages, and drove to within a mile and-a-half of the place, where Sir Alfred Lyall was to meet the adoptive heir of the late Rajah in Durbar. His Honor was received by the principal inhabitants, who conducted him in procession to the bungalow which had been prepared for the occasion by the Maharani. The procession consisted of 40 or 50 richly-caparisoned elephants, a number of sowari camels, and a crowd of picturesquely-dressed horsemen. In the afternoon a deputation waited on His Honor to welcome him to Bulrampore, and shortly afterwards he drove to the palace and paid the Maharani a visit; he afterwards received the adopted heir, a boy of for years of age, in presence of the leading landholders of the estate and a number of Rajahs and talukdars who had specially come to Bulrampore to witness the ceremony. It may be mentioned that Bulrampore is the richest, if not the largest, estate in these provinces. On the afternoon of the 10th the foundation stone of a new school was laid by Sir Alfred Lyall, and the party then drove to the palace, where the day's proceedings closed with illuminations and fireworks, which were most successful. Early to-morrow morning His Honor is to leave for Ekowna, about half-way between Bulrampore and Bahraich, where the party are to be the guests of Kunwar Harnam Sing of Kapurthala.—Correspondent of the *Pioneer.*

MAJOR HOLDICH'S EXPEDITION.—A fair quantity of rain and snow fell on the hills about the Takht-i-Suleiman on the night of the 10th inst. which will probably remove the water difficulty that threatened to impede Major Holdich's march. It is accordingly settled that the expedition will start to-day, entering the hills on the 18th. The 1st Sikhs arrived at Dera Ismael Khan on Saturday last.—*Pioneer.*

CONNUBIAL BLISS IN "SOCIETY."

ALL the respectable *Ordre-Moraliens* who do not object at all to vice if it takes a ceremonious air and wears starched ruffs are fearfully shocked at the play at the Gymnase representing the first year of married life of a Parisienne of old family, with a dowry of 1,500,000f. There is no musking or muffling up here. Vice is clothed in a garment fitting like a glove. The nobly-born and almost youthful belle, who is trained to be a frank cocotte, answers to the name of Paulette. She has been educated at the Sacré Cœur, but has made use of her eyes and ears to well in the holidays, and has compared her impressions with such good effect with those of our school companions, that there is nothing rose-bud beauty should ignore that she does not either divine or know about. Innocence of mind is not her charm, and she does not affect it. She aspires to be *très canaille*, and in the incongruity between her words and ideas, a certain naive impudence in expressing them, her fresh youthful bloom, and a coquettish hoydenishness, lie her power to tickle and intoxicate. Sentiment, the consolation of the proud-souled and struggling poor, is alien to "le high-life," where sensation alone is run after. Paulette has a natural genius for giving electrical shocks, which stir up and stimulate languid gommeux. She has the talent of her coquettish instincts, but, apart from that, not an idea in her head. It is astonishing with what close logic she reasons within the limits of her views of life and purposes. She confounds the hardened man of pleasure, the Marquis d'Alaly, with whom she has entered into matrimonial partnership, by the keenness of her logic and the audacity of her repartee.

Paullette is the daughter of a Royalist lady of quality and fortune, and of M. d'Hautretan, a Bonapartist of wealth and old nobility. The mother is the incarnation of old-fashioned propriety, but easy-tempered, and not at all in the habit of using her eyes and ears. The father is an amiable *viveur*, who is nearly always at his club. "I know very well what sort of a club it is," says Paulette, to a young school friend. "It's a club with fair hair and brown eyes, which goes to the Montagne Russe for its underclothing, and to Lheureux for its dressing-growns and robes. Mamma does not seem to mind this club. All the same, it is not complimentary to her, and, in her place, I should have a nice little club of my own, something really *chic* and amusing." It is at "the club" that M. de Hautretan picks up the Marquis d'Alaly, who wants to *se ranger* and to get rid of a certain Clotilde, who, though *tres distinguee* for a professional siren, is insatiable in her demands for money, and rather tired of the Marquis. M. d'Alaly is thirty-six. His mother is an ex-beauty of ancient lineage, and apparently of severe piety. Paulette, however, knows that she deserved ever so many times to have been in the Divorce Court, and that she has still a warm corner in her old heart for a certain tenor with a tuneless voice, whom the dowager has engaged to sing in the musical mass at her son's wedding. A *ci-devant* admirer of the old lady is one Baron Sinai, who, notwithstanding his Hebrew-sounding name, is the "godfather" of the Marquis d'Alaly, and intends to leave him his whole fortune.

Paulette is a Frou-frou who has too cold a head to go to destruction while going to the bad. We make her acquaintance at the *soiree de contrat*, where we meet the *fleur de pois* of "high-life" society—the Comtesse Gypsy, Lady Flirt, Lieutenant de Fryleuse, the *boudine* Des Acores, the Prince of Calabria, heir-apparent to the throne of Syracuse, and known in Paris as the "King of the Boulevards," and General Belpoigne, a son of Mars, who, to the end of his days, will gallivant with Vulcan's wife.

After the signing of the contract, supper is taken at little tables. Paulette for the first time is allowed a *tete-a-tete* conversation with M. d'Alaly, but her mother warns her not to talk too much. Good does not come this time from good advice. The bride designate blurts out all that has been fermenting in her little head. Alaly, whose ideal is a quiet haven with a virtuous and devoted young wife, is struck dumb. It is yet time for him to break off the engagement, but he has not the resolution to do so. All he is equal to is to wipe his temples with his pocket-handkerchief and to strike his forehead. Poor man! in this time of electric speed, rapid decision is essential to human happiness.

The second act opens in the warerooms of the male mantua-maker, Lheureux (in Latin, Felix), who is to try on the wedding-dress. Paulette finds an excuse for sending away her mother, and instructs the artist to make the garment *tres collant.* Risky conversation then takes place between Paulette and Lheureux. It is about the necessity or the reverse of stays. Pretty Paulette is not regularly lovely, but is much more enchanting than if she were. She gives extraordinary savour to her toilettes, and has an independent way that enables her to triumph over beauties who have moulded themselves on given patterns. Such a skin! It has the texture of a rose petal. Such arch blue eyes! Such a head of auburn hair! Such fresh lips, and such white well-set teeth! And, above all, such a figure—round, slim, elastic, and so firm that no stays are wanted.

When she communicates her plan for "organising her existence" to the Marquis d'Alaly, he is appalled. Adieu all hope of a quiet domestic haven! Gallants will flock round her, as flies collect on sugar. His visions of the life that awaits him at Trouville bring torment to his soul. Paulette makes a good beginning. The common fortune is 4,600,000f., which, she observes, will afford an income of 1,150,000f. a year. And then; ask D'Alaly. She does not blurt out to him what she thinks. But what she has in her head is that when he comes to the end of his financial tether, he is to fall back on his "godfather," Baron Sinai. The Marquis opines that 25,000f. a year is a nice allowance for pin-money. Paulette thinks it a *misere*, and states her reasons. He yields. What else can he do? In return, he begs her not to call him "Monsieur." As she did not marry for love, but to amuse herself she does not feel disposed to address him otherwise.

The "happy" couple rush in an express to Lucerne to spend their honeymoon. In the hotel there they fall in with a band of the Marquis's club chums, all *gommeux* and men of rank and fortune. We have met some of them at the *soirce de contrat.* A cynical, clever, and amusing dandy on the wane, Gaillace, is the king of the company. He is an ex-admirer of the Dowager Mar Chioness d'Alaly. When he was young he was fond of mature beauty; but now that he is elderly he finds a taste springing up for cruder charms. He is devoting himself to the Comtesse Gypsy, a *ocodette*, who, still having some rags of a reputation and a lot of money, is in society. She, Gaillac, the Prince of Calabria, the handsome Hussar officer La Fryleuse, and the Portuguese Crœsus, Des Açores are all on Alp-climbing expedition. As Paulette is heartily tired of the Marquis, with whom she has been twelve hours in an express train, she is enchanted to find herself in such good company at Lucerne. The excursionists are just as glad to fall in with the charming bride and the bridegroom. De Gaillac sees exactly how things are, and aspires to make a conquest of Paulette. The Comtesse Gypsy forms the design of teaching her how to emancipate herself. It does not occur to her that her rose-bud needs no lesson. As to the others, their heads are turned by the piquancy of Paulette, who is frank, in owning what she means to be, and yet not brazenly immodest.

We have seen that the happy couple had left Paris by the evening express on the day they were married, and came on straight to Lucerne, where, on arriving, they met the Alp-climbing band, who insisted on entertaining them at dinner. The fast tourists lay themselves out to be amusing to Paulette, and Gypsy improvises a merry *soiree* in her honour. The Marquis *a fait trop de farces*, with the Prince of Calabria and Acores to look severe, and he has an odd sentiment of reverence, tempered with contempt for Gaillac. He, therefore, is obliged to comply with Paulette's wish to spend a gay evening. One of the amusements is blowing bubbles out of pipes, and running after them. As the party are travelling, ceremony is laid aside. Gypsy is daring in her drollery, and funnily dressed in pink. The gentlemen are in fanciful tourists' suits. Paulette is in a kind of dressy dressing-gown, which would be light as gossamer, were it not for the interminable falls, frills, and serpentine flounces of lace with which it is trimmed. She astounds and delights all but the Marquis (who is personated by Germain). When she sits down to the piano and warbles a song of Theo's, it's about a jealous husband. This soiree is prolonged until four in the morning.

The ball rolls fast along. Paulette gets more and more out of conceit with her husband. He is quite as humble to her as the Senator in "Venice Preserved." There is no degree of self-abasement to which he is not ready to descend to overcome her indifference, which is fast turning into repugnance. Gaillac amuses her. When she comes out of the waves at Deauville, in the bathing costume that fits her like her stockings, he awaits her with a magnificent Indian shawl, which he bought on purpose to throw round her shoulders. La Fryleuse is madly enamoured with her. General Belpoigne—who is engaged in autumn manœuvres near the Chateau d'Epines (her father's chateau)—and his officers are so disturbed by her coquettish sorcery that they lose the sham battle which they were to have gained. M. d'Alaly pushes humility to the degree of accepting the *rôle* of "stag," which his charming wife assigns him, at a paper-hunt. He sends to her in the forest an amorous sonnet in a disguised hand. She imagines the author is the handsome hussar, to whom she has given a rendezvous. When she meets him there is a strong situation. The husband becomes jealous. Paulette resolves to be all that he accuses her of being. A matrimonial wrangle ensues. The noble pair agree to separate. But at the notary's a reconciliation is effected. Stage *convenances*, it was found at one of the rehearsals, demanded this ending. One feels, however, that the Marquise is soon to break out again.

Jane Hading is an operetta singer. She is now to comedy, and was not sure that she would be a good Paulette. Her success was complete. It is now the *mode* for the *cocotte* to have a ladylike reserved bearing, and for the *grande dame* (when young and rich) to be *tout à fait canaille*. But the *canaillerie* should be so managed as to appear assumed, and not the outward and visible sign of an inward and diabolical state. Mdlle. Hading rendered this shade very well. She is really pretty, and has an elegant figure, which in dresses and riding-habits that mould the body is seen to advantage. Landrol was the waning dandy Gaillac. All the haute pschutterie and the double and the demi mondes looked on at the first performance. This play is not a good acting one. "The eternal feminine" is seen from a too exclusively canine point of view: all the perfumery in Paulette's fine raiment will not keep down the odur of the kennel. "Society" may enjoy looking at its image on the stage of the Gymnase, but other classes of play-goers will not find "Autour du Mariage" entertaining. The effect of this curious comedy must be subversive. It is true—I will not say to nature—but to the artificial nature which we see in the Allee des Acacias, at Longchamps, in the boxes of the Opera, at Deauville, and in country seats in the autumn.—*Truth.*

M. DE LESSEPS ON MARITIME CANALS.

AT the annual meeting of the five Academies at Paris on Oct. 25, M. de Lesseps, in a paper on the scientific and civilizing character of the great industrial enterprises intended to facilitate international relations, said:—

"The sea requires peace, for everybody has a right to traverse it, and the quarrel of two nations in a sea more or less narrow injuries the interests of those unconcerned in the quarrel. Maritime highways, more and more frequented by sailors and merchants of all races, cannot be subjected to the vicissitudes of the active politics of Governments. Seas, straits, bosphoruses, and maritime canals should be freely upon to all and at all times, irrespective of international conflicts—seas, because they are God's—that is to say, everybody's; canals, because they are the property of those who constructed them. The Straits of Suez and Panama have had the effect of introducing a new principle, perhaps more important than the very execution of the works. I refer to the vast association of the capital of the whole world, without distinction of nation, for the execution of these enterprises of universal interest. The service thus rendered to civilization is greater even that the material service rendered to shipping and commerce by the abolition of the Isthmus of Suez and the cutting of the American Cordilleras. Such works are the private property of those who venture to invest their capital in them. Now if there is a feeling which is prevalent at the end of our century, it is that in the quarrels of nations private property shall be respected. It is not long since, in England, in an inconsiderable movement, the property of the Suez Canal Company seemed to be threatened. If that agitation had succeeded, the British nation would have been the first to suffer from it, for English subjects, scattered over the whole world, enjoy real security solely through respect for the right of private property. The piercing of the Isthmus of Suez has sanctioned by accomplished facts the neutrality of an artificial Bosphorus—that is to say, of all maritime canals. This fortunate result has been achieved, not only because it is the consequence of a right, but chiefly because it is supported by universal interest. Freedom of passage through the Suez and Panama Canals could not be interfered with without theatening with ruin the shipowners and merchants of all countries, whose traffic passes through the Egyptian Bosphorus, and will pass, in 1888, through the American Bosphorus. This is real progress, tending to peace among civilized peoples, not be treaties or conventions which fall in pieces whenever a sword is drawn, but by that invincible force—solidarity of interests. Whenever diplomacy is powerless, all misunderstandings and controversies may be terminated by arbitration—a principle which was dreamed of by Henry IV., and which his Minister Sully tried to put into practice by 'solidarity' of interests. "I have spoken of the moral progress due to the cutting of the Isthmus of Suez. May I be allowed to cite the material progress accomplished? The special traffic between India and Europe has more than doubled since the opening of the Suez Canal—that is to say, in 13 years. There were then on two monthly English and French mails, which were interrupted by the Isthmus, and forced to make costly transshipments. There are now 47 fast mail packets passing through the canal every month. Formerly a sailing ship laden with cotton from an Indian port, accomplished a difficult journey out and back in upwards of a year, by the Cape. It brought the cotton to Liverpool, where the Manchester manufacturers received it, and manufactured cotton goods out of it, which goods were in part re-exported to the colonies, and chiefly to India. Thus, from the time the Bombay exporter delivered his raw cotton, for cash, to the time when the Manchester manufacturer sold the stuff an important sum was expended in interest, commission, freight, and insurance. * * * To cut through an Isthmus and to deepen rivers so as to make them the continuation of canals, to admit the sea into continents is to carry out a work of progress, and especially of peace. The interior of our Africa is stifled and enervated by reason of the heated and parched desert. Send the sea into that disinherited interior, give it fertility, and not only will you have gained provinces, but you will have pacificated a vast territory, now restless, and to-morrow hostile. In short, commerce and navigation require the isthmuses which obstruct them to become free straits. They require vast barren hollows, accessible to the sea, to form new shores; they require the creation of ports, and the extension of railways round the earth. Now free straits, internal shores, commercial ports, and railways are the veritable highways of peace and civilization."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 16.

According to the Bank of England's weekly return published yesterday, the Reserve of Notes shows an increase of £300,000, while the Bills Discounted are less by £100,000. The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities remains unaltered at 43 per cent. The position of money is unchanged. Three months' Indian bills can be discounted in the open market at ¾ and four months' at ⅝ per cent. under the Bank's rate. There is no change whatever in the values of any of the Stock Exchange Securities.

In the General Produce market Linseed is quieter: Rapeseed firm: Wheat unchanged.

The Manchester market is steady.

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed firm. Surats steady: Arrivals dull. Sales 12,000 bales, of which 1,500 bales Surats. With the exception of a full of 1-16d. in Good Fair Saw-ginned Dharwar, which is quoted at 4⅜d., there is no alteration in spot quotations. In New York prices both on the spot and for forward delivery are unchanged. The figures to date are given below:—

	1883.	1882.	1881.
Total receipts up to Wednesday	1,877,000	1,829,000	1,742,000
Thursday's receipts	32,000	47,000	25,000
Total since 1st Sept.	1,909,000	1,876,000	1,767,000

Exchange.—The downward movement has been again marked to-day, and the Banks have reduced their drawing rates a partial 1-32d., while they are willing to buy three months' credits up to the middle of January at 1s. 7 23-32d. The tone in Calcutta is rather steadier than here; Telegraphic Transfer 1s. 7 7-16d.; six months' credits 1s. 7 15-16d. Bar Silver has receded to 50¾d. per oz.:—

Bank Bills on Demand..........1s. 7 15-32d. to 1s. 7½d.
Do. Telegraphic Transfer..1s. 7 17-16d.
Do. three months' sight..... 1s. 7 5-8d.
Credits, do. do. ...1s. 7 23-32d.
Francs do. do. ...fcs. 2·07½.

Government Paper is steady. 4 per cents Rs. 99 1-16: 4½ per cents Rs. 102⅝.

Shares.—Colabas have advanced to Rs. 800, while Port Cannings have given way to Rs. 380. In Press Companies some Mofussils were placed at the reduced rate of Rs. 415; Berars, on the other hand, have advanced to Rs 590. Mill shares are irregular. In some instances rates have declined a little, while in others business has been done at slightly improved rates. Transactions are reported in Albert Edwards at Rs. 615; Alliances at Rs. 627½; Bombay Uniteds at Rs. 1,045; Central Indians at Rs. 710; Dhurrumsey at Rs. 530; Framjee Petit at Rs. 935; Gordons at Rs. 770; Hydrabads at Rs. 1,250; Jewraz Balloos, at Rs. 1,190; Khataos at Rs. 1,080; Madras Uniteds at Rs. 3,150; Mahalukshmis at Rs. 1,030; New Great Easterns at Rs. 1,080; Orientals at Rs. 725; Parells at Rs. 325; Soonderdass at Rs. 955 and Southern Indias at Rs. 525. Bombay and Burmah Tradings are inquired for at the increased rate of Rs. 4,450.

Cotton.—Consequent on the firm nature of advices from home, there has been a better inquiry here, and several purchases are reported to have been made on European account both in ready Oomrawuttee and new Machine-Ginned Broach for March delivery at current prices, which however show no improvement. We quote:—

		Per candy.
Oomrawuttee	F.G. Rs.	174
Do.	Good ,,	168-169
Do.	F.G.F. ,,	160
Dhollera	F.G. ,,	172
Do.	Good ,,	167
Do.	F.G.F. ,,	158
Western	Good ,,	156
Do.	F.G.F. ,,	148
Dharwar Saw-ginned	F.G.F. ,,	164
Compta	,,	142
New Machine-ginned Broach	Good ,,	210-211 Mar.
Do. Oomrawuttee	Good ,,	180-182 Feb.Mar.
Do. Bengal	Good ,,	148 Dec.
Do. do	F.G. ,,	154 ,,

Linseed.—Some business in ready lots has been reported at Rs. 5-13 per cwt. April-May delivery is quoted higher, say Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 5-8½.

Rapeseed unchanged.

Wheat remains in moderate request and there is no alteration in prices. We quote:—White Pessie from Rs. 31 to Rs. 31½; Yellow, Rs. 25½ to Rs. 26; Luskari, Rs. 24 to Rs. 24½; and Catha, Rs. 22 to Rs. 22½ per candy.

Freights continue quiet. For Liverpool via Canal 20s. is asked for Weight. Measurement can be done at 20s. to 21s. 3d. London, 20s. for Wheat; 23s. 9d. for Cotton. Adriatic Ports, Rs. 13¾.

Piece-goods.—The demand continues languid both for parcels on the spot and to arrive.

Copper is dull. A forced sale of about 400 cases has taken place at Rs. 44-8 per cwt., December-January shipment.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The brig Amizade, 107 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Damaun, with a general cargo.

The steamer Lord Warwick, 1,719 tons, Captain W. Pottinger, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee in ballast.

The steamer Hebusley, 1,195 tons, Captain W. Tindle, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee in ballast.

The steamer Inchrona 1,495 tons, Captain R. J. Anthony, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (15th Oct.,) with a cargo of 2,614 tons coals, and eight deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Euphrates, 499 tons, Captain G. Mackerness, will sail to-day for Kallywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. D. McIver, and two infants, Mrs. Barber, and 60 deck.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Fraser, 1,349 tons, Captain J. E. Roberts, arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from Mauritius (4th Nov.). with a cargo of 25110 bags sugar, 16 cases rum and 225 sea cocoanuts and 11 first class and 49 deck passengers.

The steamer Albany, 1,629 tons, Captain C. H. Baskfill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newport (19th Oct.,) with a cargo of 3,331 tons coals, and Mr. Wright, and Mr. Wither, as a passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

The B. I. S. Co.'s steamer Mecca, 936 tons, Captain O. R. Mitchell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Adwanee, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Aily Agha and friend, Mr. and Mrs. Eduljee, Mr. Stevenson, and 27 deck, 134 horses and 117 syces.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
15	Clan Fraser (s)	Roberts	Mauritius, Nov. 4.
16	Inchrona (s)	Anthony	Cardiff, Oct. 15.
	Albany (s)	Baskfill	New Port, Oct. 19.
	Mecca (s)	Mitchell	Bussorah, Nov. 2.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Surat (s)	Edwards	Trieste, &c.
	Helmsley (s)	Tindle	Kurrachee.
	Lord Warwick (s)	Pottinger	Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Euphrates, Mackerness, to Kurrachee, &c.
Brig Amizade, Nacoda, to Damaun.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Clan Ranald, to Liverpool.
Steamer Burmah, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—November 14.

Scott, Captain, R. E., from leave, from England.

November 15.

Macdonald, Lieut., Hampshire, on leave, from Madras.
Penton, Lieut.-Col. Cannaught Rangers, on leave, from Kurrachee.
Macmahon, Captain, 3rd Bombay N. I., on leave, from England.
Kinloch, Lieut., K. Royal Rifles, on duty, from Ferozepore.
Philips, Major, 1st Sind Horse, on duty, from Lahore.
Lucart, Col., R. A., on duty, from Kurrachee.

November 16.

Legh, Lieut., 26th Bombay N. I., on leave, from Lahore.
Thornton, Captain, Middlesex, on leave, from Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.—November 15.

Anstock, Captain, E. Yorkshire, from leave, to Poona.

November 16.

Pany, Lieut. Col., Cheshire, on leave, to England.
Ashton, Surg. Major, on duty, to Poona.
Legh, Lieut., 26th Bombay N.I., on leave, to Surat.
Hancock, Major, Political Department, on duty, to Kattyawar.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lieut.-Col. The Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, November 17.

The regiment will parade under the Commandant this day Saturday the 17th inst. Fall in at the Town Hall at 4-45 p.m. sharp. Members are requested to be punctual as the regiment will march away from the Town Hall at 5 p.m. punctually. Members who are at the tram terminus at Colaba, Byculla, Grant-road and Girgaum at 4-15 p.m., will have their fares paid, those coming after will have to pay their own fares.

There will be practice for the Buglers every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at the Oval near the Bandstand at 6-30 a.m. All Buglers are requested to attend. The Bugle-Major will be there to instruct them.

Vol. C. H. Bailey having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to C. Company.

There will be drill at the following places until further orders, viz:—At the Oval near the Bandstand every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6-30 a.m. At the P. and O. Dockyard every Monday at 6-30 a.m., and Thursday at 5. p.m. At Grant-road every Tuesday at 6-30 a.m. At the J. J. Hospital every Tuesday and Friday at 5 p.m. and at the Town Hall for recruits every Monday and Wednesday at 5 p.m. All members are requested to attend at the above places for Squad and Company drill so as to make a creditable appearance at the commandants parade on Saturday.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON, Capt. and Adjt.,
B. V. R. C.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India.*)

Foreign Department.

Subject to the confirmation of H M's Govt, the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognize Mr. James Duncan as in charge of the Netherlands Consulate at Rangoon, during the absence of Mr. J. E. Borland.

With the sanction of H. M's Govt., the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. G. Buhmeyer as Consul for Austria at Rangoon.

Mr. H. S. Barnes, C.S., Offg. Political Assist of the 1st Class, and Political Agent in Pishin, is appointed to be a Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and is posted as Political Agent in Quetta and Pishin, from 8th June 1883.

Subject to the sanction of H. M's. Secy. of State for India, Mr. J. A. Crawford, Bom. C. S., is appointed to be Political Assist. of the 3rd Class, and is posted as an Attache in the Foreign Dept. Mr. Crawford is appointed to officiate as a Political Assist of the 1st Class.

Capt. W. H. C. Wyllie, C.I.E., Political Agent of the 3rd Class, is posted as Assist Commr. of Ajmere, from the date of assuming charge.

Surg. G. H. D. Gimlette, M.D., Indian Medical Service, is appointed to be Residency Surgeon at Katmandhu, from the date of assuming charge, vice Brigade Surg. J. Browne, M.D.

The services of Brigade-Surg. J. Browne, M.D., are replaced at the Mily Dept.

Surg-Maj. O. T. Duke, M.B., Indian Medical Service, is appointed to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and is posted for special duty under the orders of the Govr.-Genl's Agent in Biluchistan from the date of assuming charge.

Capt J. H. Newill, Political Assist of the 1st Class, is posted as an Assist to the Govr-Genl's Agent in Rajputana, from the date of assuming charge.

Capt J. H. Newill, Assist to the Agent to the Govr-Genl in Rajputana, is appointed to be Magis of Abu and Assist to the Genl Supdt of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity in Lower Rajputana, from the date of assuming charge.

Department of Finance and Commerce.

Privilege leave, for 2 months, beginning on 22nd Nov 1883, is granted to Mr. D. M. Barbour, B.C.S., Secy to the Govt of India in the Dept of Finance and Commerce.

Mr. J. Westland, B.C.S, is appointed to officiate as Secy to the Govt of India in the Dept of Finance and Commerce, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. Barbour.

Mr. E. F. T. Atkinson, B.C.S. is appointed to officiate as Comptr-Genl and Head Commr of Paper Currency, vice Mr. Westland.

Furlough and Leave.

The undermentioned officers are granted fulough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Maj J. B. Hutchinson, B.S.C. Assist, 1st Class, Offig Depy Commr, Punjab, for 1 year and 143 days.

Conductor J. Chapman, Sub-Engr, 3rd Grade, P W D Punjab, for 1 year.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Nov. 14.)

Mr. H. G. Joseph, Actg. Head Coll., Trichinopoly, furlough on mdcl. cert. for one year, from 15th Nov.

Surg.-Major J. J. L. Ratton, M.D., Dist. Surg. and Supdt. of the Jail, Chittoor, privilege leave for two months, from or after the 10th Nov. 1883, under Section 73 of the Civil Leave Code.

Surg.-Major A. L. Hackett, Medl Officer, Salem, privilege leave for one month, from 29th Nov.

Cancelment of Appointment.

Mr. C. W. W. Martin, B.A., L.L.D., to be Dist. and Sessions Judge, Cuddapah; but to continue to act as Coll. and Magte. of the Dist., Salem, until further orders.

Mr. John Sturrock, to be Coll. and Magte. of the Dist., South Canara.

Mr. Edward Gibson, to be Sub-Secy. to the Board of Revenue; but to continue to act as Secy. to the Board until further orders.

Mr. F. E. Gibson, (on leave) to be Sub-Coll. and Joint Magte. of Nellore.

Mr. P. W. Moore, (on leave) to be Head Assist. to the Coll. and Magte. of the Dist., Madura. These appointments to take effect from the 29th Oct. the day following the removal of Mr. J. Wallace from the service.

Mr. C. D. Macleane, Mus. Doc, M.A., is placed on special duty, in connection with the preparation of the Madras "Manual of Administration," from date of his relief of the Salem Collectorate.

The undermentioned Members of the Mad. Civil Service attained the rank of Class III. on the 28th Oct 1883:—

Mr. A. T. Arundel, B.A.; Mr. W. J. H. LeFanu, B.A., Barrister-at-Law.; Mr. C. D. Macleane, Mus. Doc. M.A.

The undermentioned Members of the Mad. Civil Service attained the rank of Class IV. on the 3rd Nov. 1883:—

Mr. A. F. Cox,; Mr. J. Thompson, M.A.; Mr. G. Stokes, B.A.

Mr. E. A., Elwin, has been admitted as a Member of the Mad. Civil Service from the 7th Nov. being the date of his arrival at Madras.

Mr. J. M. Maskell, Registrar, Small Cause Court, Madras, privilege leave for one month.

Major G. Chrystie, Supdt. of Police, Jeypore Dist, to be Supdt. of Police, North Arcot Dist; but to continue to officiate as Supdt. of Police, South Arcot Dist, during the absence on furlough of Lieut. Col. R. G. Jenkins, or until further orders.

Mr. G.T. Egan, Supdt. of Police, North Arcot Dist, to be Supdt. of Police, Jeypore Dist.

Mr. G. A. S. Thompson, Asst. Supdt. of Police, Madura Dist, to officiate as Assist. Supdt. of Police, Salem Dist, during the employment of Mr. O. R. Jones on special duty, or until further orders.

Mr. E.H. Gadsden, to act as Asst. Supdt. of Police, Madura Dist, during the employment of Mr. G.A.S. Thompson on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. J. E. S. Ponsonby, to act as Asst. Supdt. of Police, Tinnevelly District, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. S. P. C. Scott, or until further orders.

Mr. A. C. S. West, to act as Asst. Supdt. of Police, Kistna Dist, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. F. Fawcett, or until further orders.

Mr. T. H. Baker, Port Officer, Pamban privilege leave for one month and twenty days, from 15th Dec.

The Rev. J Black M. A., to act as Joint Chaplain of St. George's Cathedral.

The Rev. A. A. Williams M. A., to act as Chaplain of South Black Town.

The Rev. E Gibson to act as Joint Chaplain of Vepery.

The Rev. H. A. Williams M. A., to be Chaplain of Wellington for the usual term of two years.

The Rev. J. F. Browne to resume charge of the Chaplaincy of Trinity Dist, Bangalore.

The Rev. J. F. Browne to be Chaplain on special duty at the Bangalore Camp of Exercise.

The Rev. W. Wace B.A., to be Chaplain on special duty at the Bangalore Camp of Exercise.

Mr. B. C. Leggatt Depy. Collr. in charge of Treasury, Malabar, ten days' privilege leave, from date of relief.

Col. J. Mullins R. E., Chief Engr. for Irrigation, will be employed until further orders on special duty in connection with the Bangalore water-supply scheme.

Col. J. O. Hasted R.E., will continue to officiate as Chief Engr. for Irrigation and Joint Secy. to Govt. Irrigation Branch, during the employment of Col. Mullins on other duty, or until further orders.

The following promotions are made:—

Mr. C. W., Wood Asst. Engr. Third Grade, to be Asst. Engr. Second Grade from 1st Oct. 1883—Permanent.

The following postings are ordered:—Mr. C. W. Wood, Asst. Engr. Second Grade, to the Rushikulya Divn.

Mr. J. F. Sommers-Eve, Asst. Engr. Second Grade, to the First Circle for emploment in the Godavari Central Divn.

Mr, P R. Allen, Asst. Engr. Second Grade, to the Kistna Eastern Divn.

Mr. G. F. Handcock, Asst. Engr. Second Grade, is granted examination leave for two months.

First-Class Asst. Apothecary H. A. Henderson, having returned to duty on the 8th Nov. 1883, the unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted him in the Fort St. George

The Hon. the Chief Justice has granted privilege leave of absence for one month, to Mr. Walter Morgan, Depy. Regr. of the High Court, from 12th inst.

Privilege leave of absence for two months has been granted to Mr. C. A. B. Bartels, Inspr. of Police, Madura Dist. with effect from 20th inst.

The Right Revd. the Lord Bishop of Madras has been pleased to appoint the Rev. F. Penny, B.A., L.L.M., Chaplain of Trichinopoly, to be a Surrogate for the issuing of Marriage Licenses in this Diocese.

Mr. H. O'Neill, Forest Ranger Fourth Grade, Salem, is promoted to Third Grade, sub pro tem., and transferred to the Madura Dist. for special duty in connection with the Survey and Settlement of the Palni Hills.

Military Department.

The D. Batty, 1st Bgde. R. A. is brought on the strength of the Madras Establishment from the 2nd Nov. 1883—the date of its arrival at Secunderabad.

The services of Surgeon W. R. Browne, M.D., are placed at the disposal of the Public Dept.

The following promotions are made in the Ord. Dept., vice Lieut. and Depy. Assist. Comy. Bourke, transferred to the Pension Establishment. Dated 1st Nov. 1883:—Condr. F. Henderson, to be Depy. Assist. Comy., Sub-Condtr. (Supery.) T. Clarke to be Condtr., Sub-Condtr. D. Mackay to be Condtr., and Store Serjt. F. Richards to be Sub-Condtr.

The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the Mad. S. C., with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. Secy. of State for India—Lieut. H. J. A. Rowe, 2nd Batn. Leicestershire Regt., Wing Officer, 8th Regt. N.I., 10th July 1882.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

NEWMAN—COPE—November 16, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, by the Rev. F. L. Sharpin, William Watt Newman, J. M., to Janie, sixth daughter of Mr. Wm. Cope, Manora Kurrachee. (Kurrachee papers please copy.)

DEATH.

CHICHGUR—November 16, at Bombay, Soonabai, sister of Darasha Ratanjee Chichgur, and wife of Ardeshir Nusserwanji Doctor, aged 22. Funeral will take place this (Saturday) morning.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

GRANT—November 10, at Fyzabad, the wife of A. G Grant, M. B., Surgeon-Major, 16th Lucknow Regiment of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HILL—HOPPER—November 7, at Mian Mir, Boyle Travers Hill, Chief Storekeeper, S. P. and D. Railway, to Grace Georgianna, daughter of the late J. C. Hopper, Executive Engineer.

DEATH.

PARGITER—November 6, at Multan, Stanley Clarke, son of E. H. Pargiter, Executive Engineer, aged one year and eight months.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1883.

The Report of the Indian Education Commission has at length been issued, and in course of time the 639 folio pages, with appendices and eighty pages of figures, all admirably classified, will no doubt get read and digested. A work so comprehensive and so valuable has never been built up before in regard to education or indeed in regard to any other administrative subject in India. It is a composite volume written by Dr. Hunter, President to the Commission, and a representative committee of five members selected impartially from the different subdivisions of the Empire. Bengal is represented by Mr. A. W. Croft; Madras by the Rev. W. Miller; Bombay, by Mr. Lee-Warner; the N.-W. Provinces, by Mr. K. Deighton; and the Central Provinces, by Mr. A. P. Howell. To Mr. H. P. Jacob, of the Bombay Education Department, was given the laborious task, which he has executed so well, of preparing the statistical tables appended to the Report. These tables are not perhaps most inviting to the casual eye, but they are for the expert, perhaps, the most instructive portions of the ponderous volume. As for the Report itself, coming as it does from the hands of six gentlemen who regard the subject of which it treats from different points of view, it is open to the objection to being deficient in unity of purpose; there are obvious divergences in the lines of thought of different chapters. The styles vary as well as the point of view. However, as it is a physical and mental impossibility for any one to read thirteen chapters at a single sitting, or even in a single week the variety of styles and the many-sided opinions of the writers are not such a drawback as would have been the case in a less comprehensive work. Had the Committee, after agreeing to the main lines of the Report, handed over to Dr. Hunter the task of reducing the whole to literary form, there would unquestionably have been a unity, a perspective, and a proportion, in the result, for which the reader would have been grateful. The labour of reading the report if it had a beginning, a middle and an end, all brought into connection and harmony and proportion by the skilled hand of a practised literary workman, would have been greatly lightened. However, what has been lost in the way of cohesion and literary purpose has perhaps a sufficient compensation in the thoroughness with which each of the six gentlemen between them, have written the report has dealt who with the portion of the subject assigned to him individually. The Committee as a body, numbered with its President twenty-one, and was representative in every sense. A third of its members were natives who had themselves experienced the benefits and the disadvantages of the existing system of education. Of the rest some were members of the Civil Service; some, of the Department of Public Instruction; some were missionaries. The five gentlemen selected to co-operate with the Presidentin the production of the Report fairly represented the different interests which the large body was selected to safeguard. It is perhaps to be regretted that Mr. K. T. Telang, or some other native gentleman equally qualified to express himself in well-chosen English, was not given a seat on the Sub-Committee. However, Mr. Telang has made up for the omission by contributing a minute of some length, in which he supplements the general conclusions of the Report to which he appended his signature, by a criticism on the allegations levelled by the missionaries against the Government system of education.

The Commission was appointed in February, 1882, to inquire into the working of the system of public instruction, and to prepare for "the further extension of that system on a popular basis." It was very well understood at the time that the Government was moved to institute the inquiry by the persistent representations of those who held that the system of higher education had received an undue development, at the expense of the primary education which alone could leaven the masses. It was represented that the High Schools and the Universities were training up a race of disaffected young men, who did not believe in religion, or in the ordinary restraints of a moral code. The Government was not credited with an entire faith in these representations, but an idea that it was influenced by them to organise the Education Commission was widely prevalent. The Resolution of the 3rd February, 1882, constituting the Commission, gave some colour to this belief by the prominence assigned in it to the solicitude of Government for the extension of primary education. That was a subject to which, it was stated, the Government attached great importance. It was pointed out that more progress had been made in high and middle, than in primary, education, and though it was said that the Government did not regret this advance, and that it would be contrary to established policy to check or hinder the further progress of high or middle education, it was significantly added that the different branches of public instruction should henceforward move forward together with more equal step. It was stated that the principal object of the inquiry was to ascertain the present state of elementary education throughout the Empire, and the means by which this could everywhere be extended and improved. In suggesting the means for accomplishing this object—which was expressly stated to be the principal object—the Commission was informed that it was not possible for the Government to find funds sufficient to meet the full requirements of India in the matter of primary education, if those requirements were judged by any European standard. The grant-in-aid system, which would encourage private agency was declared to be necessary in every branch of education, and a Despatch to the Secretary of State of 25th April, 1864, was quoted, in which it was laid down that the richer classes of people should gradually be induced to provide for their own education. It is not at all surprising that these passages in the Government Resolution were regarded as ominous, and that the whole system of public instruction, as hitherto understood and carried out, was regarded by friends and foes as upon its trial. The Report of the Commission was looked forward to with considerable apprehension by one section of the public, and with a good deal of hope by another. It is true that the Government Resolution contained other references than those appertaining to primary education. The quality of the instruction given was dwelt upon; the advisability of making the primary schools attractive by giving instruction of a kind to which the parents would attach importance, was pointed out. The indigenous schools, in which a quasi-technical instruction is given to the children of ryots and small traders so as to fit them for the duties of daily life, were held up as an example worth notice. The arrangements for training teachers for primary schools were declared to require improvement. The policy and character of the instructions imparted in the secondary schools also claimed attention, and the Government stated that it was desirable to teach pupils of that class what would be practical and useful in after life. The practicability of encouraging and extending female education came within the scope of the inquiry entrusted to the Commission.

In discharging the onerous task entrusted to it, the Commission travelled all over India and examined one hundred and ninety-three witnesses. The evidence of this numerous body, we can well believe, "forms a unique exposition of the most trustworthy opinion in India regarding the instruction of the people." Members of the Education Department in each province were examined, and gave testimony as to the working of the existing system. The missionaries of the various denominations showed that they felt deeply interested in the prospect of giving a new development to the grant-in-aid system, which contributes so effectually to the efficiency of their schools. The native educational societies and the head-masters of native schools were also heard. Professional men who owe their education to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, tendered the results of their experience, The Pundits and Moulvis and others interested in indigenous and primary schools, were examined. Some thirty or forty witnesses were sought for in each province, and that number approximately was heard. The witnesses were furnished beforehand with printed forms, setting forth the questions to which their answers were solicited. They wrote their answers at their leisure, and were subsequently subjected to a cross-examination, often of considerable length, by the President and the members of the provincial committees which were formed in each of the main territorial divisions. In addition to the evidence of one hundred and ninety-three witnesses—of whom thirty-eight belonged to Bombay—there were three hundred and twenty-three memorials, chiefly from associations, or sections of the community interested in education. Forty of these memorials were sent in by Bombay. Bengal only contributed thirteen. Lest we should be too proud of our activity inthis matter it may be as well to bear in mind that the N.-W. Provinces and Oude inflicted a hundred and forty-five memorials on the Commission, and the Punjab ninety-six. Having re-assembled in December last year to deliberate upon the mass of information in print and manuscript which had been so laboriously accumulated, the Commission agreed to two hundred and twenty-two specific recommendations which are to be accepted as its deliberate decisions. These multitudinous recommendations have been already published in several consecutive issues of our paper. It is quite impossible to resume them here. But it may be said briefly that they will have a very reassuring effect in regard to the future of education in India. They do not propose that the system of higher education should be crippled or stunted in any way The allegations so freely levelled against it have not been made good, and with the exception of one small college in Bengal, which was found to be dying of inanition, it is not proposed to close the doors of a single institution now existing. On the other hand, it is proposed to encourage the diffusion of primary education. The Government is recommended to declare that the extension and improvement of that part of the educational system which has for its objects the elementary education of the masses shall have its strenuous support henceforth. It is also recommended that the indigenous schools of the country should be incorporated on the general scheme of public instructions. The recommendations with regard to female education are conceived in the same spirit, and it is proposed as general principle that aid to girls' schools shall be easier than to boys' schools and the grants money more liberal. Practically, it may be said, the Report of the Commission leaves the higher education very much what it now is, while recommending a large extension of priumary and female education.

Russia has gained a point in her diplomatic contest with Austria in Bulgaria. The Minister of War is to be a Russian. Although it is stipulated that this member is not to interfere in the internal affairs of the Principality, the fact of his being imposed by external pressure on Prince Alexander's Government must make him a most potent factor in Bulgarian politics. Besides, he will, by virtue of his office, have the control of the Bulgarian army, and that was the real point at issue between the Prince and the former representatives of Russia in the Ministry. So long as Russia can manipulate the local levies she can afford to let who will administer the other departments—until the time for action arrives. However, it is a gain to the cause of European peace that, even for the moment, a compromise is arrived at, which will enable the diplomatic campaign to go on, instead of giving place to one of a more destructive kind. Possibly the interview of M. de Giers with Prince Bismarck is to be credited with the arrangement which has now been made. If so we can understand the exact significance of the declaration, that the interview in question was the result of an invitation from the Prince to the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, and that it had for its object the consolidation of the friendly relations between Germany and Russia,

We have received a letter from Mr. G. H. R. Hart, Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, stating that in consequence of a telegram received by the Superintendent of the P. and O. S. N. Company from Aden, to the effect that the s.s. Cathay is timed to reach Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the programme for the reception and entertainment of their Royal Highnesses will be postponed one day throughout. Consequently the Royal party will land on Wednesday evening, and the laying of the first stone of the Cama Hospital, the fair, the fireworks, and the illuminations will take place on Thursday. In pursuance of this arrangement, Thursday, and not Wednesday, will be observed as a public holiday.

ARRIVAL OF SIR JAMES FERGUSSON

His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Miss Fergusson and Mr. Charles Fergusson, and members of the staff, landed at the Apollo-bunder at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, having arrived in harbour by the May Frere at 10 o'clock on Thursday evening. Captain Boyle, Aide-de-Camp, proceeded yesterday in a steam launch to the May Frere to escort His Excellency and party to the bunder. A guard-of-honor of 100 rank and file of a native regiment, under the command of Lieut. Piers, paraded at the bunder; and a few sowars of His Excellency's bodyguard were also present. On Sir James Fergusson appearing at the top of the landing steps, the guard-of-honor presented arms and a salute of seventeen guns was fired from the saluting battery. Among those present to meet His Excellency were General Hardinge, Commander-in-Chief, Captain Hardinge and Captain Shephard, Aide-de-Camps, Captain Shaik Cassum, Aide-de-Camp, the Hon'ble C. Gonne, C. S. I., Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C. S. I., Brigadier-General Hogg, Brigadier-General Edwardes, Surgeon General Bruce, the Hon'ble W. M. Macaulay, Colonel Beville, Colonel Stokes, Colonel Dodd, Colonel Penney, Colonel Sexton, Colonel Baker, Colonel Swinhoe, Colonel Merriman, Major Dundas, Major Ronaldson, Captain Dean, Captain Dean-Pitt, Captain Hext, Director of the Indian Marine, Messrs. E. Gay, McL. Campbell, H. Cleveland, A. H. Plunkett, Alfred King, Dr. Hewlett, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., the Hon'ble Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C. S. I., Messrs. Dosabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., Raghunath N. Khote, C. I. E., S. P. Pundit, Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban, Khan Bahadoor Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia, Messrs. Anandrao Baskerjee, K. N. Kabrajee, Bhasker Balcristnajee, Homejee C. Dady, Shivajee Dhurmajee, &c. HisExcellency shook hands with many of those present and after a few minutes spent in conversation with some of them, drove off to Government House, Parell.

Later in the day, His Excellency attended the public business at the Secretariat, and in the afternoon proceeded on board the mail steamer to wish good-bye to his son, Mr. Charles Fergusson, who was a passenger by yesterday's mail steamer.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

The illumination in the Fort on the occasion of the Royal visit will, according to present appearances, be carried out on an extensive scale. The response to Mr. Murzban's circular to the leading tradesmen and residents in the Fort, suggesting the propriety of their premises being illuminated, is hearty and general. Among those who have signified their intention of adopting the suggestion are Messrs. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Hirsch (Vienna Confectionery), Jehangier C. Jehangier, the Singer Manufacturing Company, Kemp and Co., etc. Arrangements for the illumination of the Commissariat Offices, King's Barracks, are also being made on an extensive scale.

COLONEL BRINE ON HIS TRAVELS.

OOTACAMUND.

(Continued from Saturday's "Bombay Gazette.")

During the day, I visited St. Bartholomew's Hospital, which owes a debt of gratitude to Mrs. Carmichael, wife of the Senior Member of Council. All was very satisfactory, there being only one European and ten native patients. On Monday I called at Government House, and on the Awdrys, and was shown round the grounds and stables by Mr. Agnew, A.D.C., of the Scots Fusiliers Militia. The gardens, with the two lodges, botanical gardens, fernery, conservatory, pavilion, and terraces are, with the quantities of pines, box, flowers, accacias, willows, gum trees, and hills all round, well worth a visit, but they have been spoilt as much as possible by a D. P. W. large ugly white mansion. It should be hidden by ivy and some adjoining houses pulled down. The stables are the best I have seen anywhere in India, and the condition of the horses, ponies, carriages, saddlery, and harness is a great credit to Colonel Kenney-Herbert, Military Secretary, and of the Madras Cavalry. He had met me last year at Simla, and he showed me the billiard room, banqueting hall, and Council Hall or ball room; but they are rather heavy, and too square. I saw a file of the *Bombay Gazette*, &c., but curiously enough I was told that His Excellency never reads an Indian newspaper. I now ascended by a new hill-road to Snowdon House, the residence of the Commander-in-Chief, meeting Lady Roberts in the garden. Snowdon Hill, behind, is 8,299 feet, and Dodabetta, before, 8,642 feet, is the highest spot in the Neilgherries. Picnics are often given at both places. On driving back I called at the Kenney-Herberts—she has some charming fat pugs—and on Mrs. Brandt, the wife of the Collector, whom I had come out with in 1874. As a rule I, at my time of life, only call on those I have known something about before, or that I have been introduced to, or taken in to dinner, as it looks like cadging for one; and I am glad to say many young officers and civilians with D. P. W., Telegraph, and Railway employés, don't always get one.

Ootacamund puts one a good deal in mind of Devonshire or Brighton Downs, and with its houses in nooks, and roads and compounds studded withflowers, especially red geraniums, heliotrope, verbenas, fuchsias, and white arums and dahlias, is a long way the nicest, prettiest, and cleanest hill station in India, and I have seen all. Of course there is never any snow, and the scenery at Simla and Darjeeling is grander; but one can ride or drive everywhere, and, as at Naini Tal, there is a lake, but as yet no boating. Next afternoon I called on Mr. and Mrs. Wallace. She has some lovely white Persian cats, and he [illegible] only one arm, told me of all his grievan[illegible] and views about three high officials [illegible] and I own I don't know what [illegible] a musical and dramatic ente[illegible] "Sleeping Beauty," was [illegible] W. Hobart and Mrs. A[illegible] sang nicely, being accom[illegible] Grigg. In part II, a select[illegible] Mrs. Cornish, who had recited [illegible] very indifferent stage with dirty pr[illegible] part—to her—of "Mrs. Malaprop" to [illegible] that I thought her superior to Mrs. Sterlin[illegible] she naturally put even the acting of Colonel [illegible] Mrs. Kenney-Herbert as "Sir Anthony Absolute" and "Lydia Languish" quite in the shade.

This puts me in mind that there are four newspapers in India which, though I have never had any connexion with, often trouble themselves about me and say nasty things, viz., [Here the Gallant Colonel names the four prints in question, and tells them some home truths. But the greater the truth the greater the libel.]

Next day after calling at the remaining six shops, viz., Oakes and Co., Quarme and Co., the Parsees, two native and 2nd chemist, all of which are below near "Charing Cross," where there is a handsome tree, and five roads meet, I mounted to Shedden Hall to see General Wilson and his two daughters. There is a good view of Ooty from here, as also from the Club and Woodside House. General Wilson has a coffee state at Juddapullum, where his wife generally resides on account of her health. I had known her at Plymouth before her marriage. I dined with the Wallaces, they having a bit of a dance and a supper after. Among others I met MissRoss-Church, daughter of the novelist, who had come out with me last year, and Mrs. Hamilton, wife of a subaltern (R. E.) Although no one can approve of Post Office officials opening letters, as Sir James Graham did in London and Mr. Hogg did at Jubbulpore, still the latter has conferred two very great boons on the Indian public by establishing post cards, which I instituted at Jhansi in 1875, and the "V. P. P" post. I only wish, now, the Government would move forward and establish pawn-shops and compulsory education and vaccination, as at home.

This year at Ooty the bachelors omitted to give the young ladies a dance, and the Assembly Rooms are a shop. No wonder that among the seventy-one girls that have been in the Neilgherries this season there have been only four marriages. While on the subject of marriages it would be well for all to recollect that, as a rule, the men have not a shilling beyond their salaries, and the women scarcely a six-pence.

Early on Friday morning I went to the last meet, at Pykara finger post of the Ooty Foxhounds. The sixteen couple formed a tolerably even pack, and were in first class condition and health, but they had bad sport, and Colonel Jago, the popular master, got a cropper. This pack of twenty couple is replenished yearly from England, and hunts near Madras from November to April. In Ooty next year the members will have to find Rs. 5,000, and this year there was a deficiency of Rs. 1,600. Owing to heavy rain Saturday's Gymkhana had to be postponed till Monday morning; and on Sunday, owing to St. Thomas Church being closed for the winter season, I again went to St. Stephen's, where the service was nicely performed by the Rev. R. Metcalfe, the successor to the Chaplain, Rev. W. Elwes, not having arrived. The former gentleman keeps a good collegiate school of twenty boys near Sylk's, which, I am sorry to say, is to be broken up at Christmas. Alongside St. Stephen's is a little Church of England Tamil chapel, where the previous Sunday I saw Bishop Gell and another clergyman performing service to about forty natives, chiefly women, and in the cemetery are three pretty marble crosses to two boys "Ernest" and "Babydom."

This afternoon Mr. Rees, C.S., when riding on a barebacked shigram animal near the racecourse with three other gentlemen after village pigs with chalked billiard cues, broke his collar-bone and knocked another man off. He is for total abolition of pensions. The previous evening I met him at a dinner party, given by Colonel Kenney-Herbert and his wife, when there was some very fair singing and playing after. The gallant colonel has, I am told, published a book on cookery, and on this occasion gave the best dinner I have ever sat down to. In short, as a staff officer, artist, actor, singer, and cook, to say nothing of perfect manner, he is worth three times what he gets. If India can't afford its present large home Pension List and the money, as in Ireland, is going too much out of the country, then clearly there must be a change. My idea is, without interfering with vested interests, to have full pensions in India and half—as with pay—at home. Again, 10 to 20 per cent. should be taken off salaries over Rs. 1,200 a month and added on to those under Rs. 450, for I don't see that the Imperial officers, whether R.E. or Infantry, with only English pensions, do their work worse or marry a worse class of women. It is rather the other way.

In all India there are four Lawrence Asylums, viz., at Murree, Kussowlie, Mount Aboo, and Ooty. The last, at Lovedale, contains 317 boys and 63 girls, with a good band of twenty lads, and is situated 7,330 feet high and four miles towards Coonoor overlooking a lake. The institution is admirably looked after by the Rev. Mr. Dene and his family, but more out-door and indoor amusements are required; and I noticed, when Sir Frederick Roberts and a large party of his friends were present on the prize day, that the latter never mixed with the children. During the next six week-days I attended Monday morning's Gymkhana, when there were six matches among the brigade (five) of A. D. C.'s, and a fainting scene. Why these A. D. C.'s should style themselves Captains, I know not. The polo at Hobart-park alongside the A. B. C. Club where there were seven lawntennis and badminton courts, and a pavilion, under a large committee, but no pegs, not even on payment. The men could not play polo and those in the courts looked, if possible, stouter, and their flannels dirtier than at "Trichy."

In India I have heard it stated that as a rule pairs don't get stout together. However, there is no doubt that chutney fattens, and there are very few conductors' wives, &c., that have not eaten their weight of it. Again, the custom in India of never carrying money and always signing may be economical, but the poor suffer; and women should—as at home—be given allowances and children pocket money. At Poona Club the custom of signing has been given up, and so it should be everywhere. On Sundays, however, the salaried official is generally thoughtful enough to carry a bit of silver, and at the Madras Club I knew a lady who always signed for an ice for herself and for a peg for the young officer driving with her.

(*To be continued.*)

THE EDEN THEATRE.

The last appearance of Madame Emmeline Nicolo and Lurline at Mr. John Wilson's popular place of amusement is announced to take place this evening. On this parting occasion the performance will be under the special patronage of His Excellency the Governor. The Nicolo-Lurline season in Bombay has been a decided success, and notwithstanding that the entertainment has, with certain modifications, been repeated nightly for several weeks, the interest evinced by the audiences showed few signs of flagging. This circumstance bears testimony not only to the cleverness of Madame Nicolo and Lurline, but also to the energetic management of Mr. Frank Weston and the enterprise of Mr. Wilson. From Bombay the party go to Bengal. A stoppage will be made at Allahabad on Wednesday, when an entertainment will be given in the evening. Madame Nicolo and Lurline will make their debût at Calcutta in the Corinthian Theatre on Saturday next

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

TELEGRAMS.

CYCLONE IN THE BAY OF BENGAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 15.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s mail-steamer Chanda, which arrived yesterday, one day late, from Calcutta, encountered a cyclone about 100 miles north of Alguada reef. It appeared to be travelling in a north-westerly direction, and it was considered prudent to run about 200 miles south-west. By doing this the cyclone was avoided, although heavy seas were encountered, which swept the decks of everything unsecured. On Monday night 800 deck passengers had to be battened down, and all cabins closed. The lascars behaved well. The Chanda, which had been going 12 knots, flew at 16 when her course was altered, owing to the force of the gale.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

RENEWED HOSTILITIES IN MADAGASCAR

LONDON, Nov. 16.

[illegible] has been received that the French have [illegible] Point on the north-west coast of [illegible]

[illegible] AND THE SUEZ CANAL PROJECT.

[illegible] speaking at a banque at Liverpool [illegible] his anxiety for a fair settlement [illegible] ions at issue in connection with [illegible] Canal.

[illegible] TSENG'S RETURN TO PARIS.

PARIS, Nov. 15.

[illegible] object of Marquis 'Tseng's return here is to [illegible] his respects to M. Ferry, on the latter assum[illegible] the duties of the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

No fresh instructions have been received by Marquis 'Tseng from the Chinese Government.

RUSSIA AND BULGARIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 15.

The recent difficulty between Russia and Bulgaria has been arranged. The War Minister in Bulgaria is to be a Russian, but he will not interfere with the internal affairs of the Principality.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

ADEN, Nov. 15.

T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and their party left here for Bombay at 5 o'clock this evening. The party consists of Lord and Lady Downe, Sir Maurice Fitzgerald, Colonel Keith Fraser, and Doctor Scott.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LISBON, Nov. 15.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Africa, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast, left here this evening.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been firmer.

Fair Dhollera 4

The Manchester market has been steady.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight .... 1s. 7 7-16d.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 80¼

4½ " 83¼

3 per cent. Consols for account 101⅞

3½ " Sterling Loan 102⅞

4½ " French Rentes 107

Bar Silver .... 50⅞d.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of notes and gold and silver coin in the banking department combined, £12,400,000; increase, £300,000.

Bills discounted £19,600,000; decrease, £100,000.

Bullion, total amount in banking and issue departmen combined, £22,100,000, unchanged.

The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities is 43 per cent.

Arrivals.—Melanesia and Nyl Ghau.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY, NIGHT, Nov. 15.

10 p.m. .. .. 75·0

FRIDAY, Nov. 16.

6 a.m. .. .. 71·3

10 a.m. .. .. 79·8

2 p.m. .. .. 84·0

4 p.m. .. .. 83·0

MR. PARKER, superintendent of the P. and O. Company, informs us that the Cathay will be timed to reach Bombay at 4 p. m. on Wednesday, 21st instant.

MR. SHEPPARD, Commissioner, Northern Division, arrived at Broach yesterday morning.

H. H. THE JAM of Lus Beyla left Kurrachee on the 7th instant to return to his territory.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF VIZIANAGRAM is expected to arrive at Madras shortly, and will remain there for some time.

THE Hon'ble J. W. Quinton, of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, has gone on a visit to Peshawur.

THE Rangoon water-works were to be formally opened yesterday by the Chief Commissioner of Burmah.

WRITING from Multan on Sunday, to the Lahore paper, a correspondent says :—"The Mohurrum passed off quite quietly to-day."

WE reproduce in another column a full report of the interesting proceedings before Mr. Justice Kernan, of the Madras High Court, on the occasion of an application by Mr. John Wallace, the gentleman who was lately removed by order of the Secretary of State from the Madras Civil Service, for a summons against the editor of the *Madras Times*. The charge sought to be brought against the editor is defamation in commenting on the recently published official proceedings in the matter of Mr. Wallace's removal.

A REPORT is published, by Mr. James D. Watson, the Duke Model Estate, Tavoy, on the waste lands which the Government of British Burmah is anxious to bring under cultivation. Mr. Watson says, describing the results of a personal inspection of the locality :—"I was much pleased by the appearance and formation of the soil; it will compare with any in Ceylon, which has none so good at the same elevation. Like all tropical countries, it varies from good to bad to a certain degree, but in even the poorest soil in Tavoy we can grow tea, I am now certain, to perfection; in this fine, moist, forcing climate there is not the slightest doubt about this. Coffee we can also grow in the more favourable spots, in a tract of land with good drainage. . . . I have seen coffee near Tavoy 15 *years old* in a Burmese garden, and it will compare with any of the same variety, in Ceylon. The trees were loaded with crops bending down the branches to mother earth. . . . In the flatter land we can grow cocoa. The soil in the flat lands is equal to the best cocoa lands I have seen." Cardamoms, also Mr. Watson says, can be grown "with great profit;" but he fears that for chinchona there is too much rain in Tavoy.

A TELEGRAM from Murree, Nov. 11, to the Lahore paper states :—"The first fall of snow this season has taken place to-day. It has been snowing since 1 o'clock a.m., and over twelve inches has fallen already. It is still snowing heavily, which is most unusual for the time of year."

THE members of the Madras Civil Service should experience a thrill of joy, remarks a Madras paper, when they learn that Mr. J. Hunter Blair, late Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, and now a conspicuous man of taste and fashion in London town, has obtained by the votes of ladies, whose opinion has been invited, a high position in the poll for the "handsomest man in England" which is being taken by the *Sporting Times*, better known as the "Pink 'un." The Duke of Connaught, so far, heads the list of British Adonises.

WE publish above a telegram from our Rangoon correspondent reporting a cyclone in the Bay of Bengal. A Rangoon telegram to the *Pioneer*, dated the 13th inst., states :—"A heavy gale and rain prevailed all last night. The steamer Fitzpatrick, which returned to town yesterday, got thirty miles south of the pilot brig, but finding the weather threatening to become worse, Captain Humphries thought it best to return. His mate died of heart disease, and was not washed overboard. His name was Cook, formerly of the Rangoon and Moulmein Pilot Service. He was buried yesterday in Rangoon. Thirty ponies were being sent to Singapore in the Fitzpatrick, and one died during the gale."

A CEYLON paper says there is now on view at a jeweller's shop in Colombo one of the finest and largest cat's-eyes that have been seen for a long time. It was found in the Ratnapura district, and is valued at Rs. 30,000. It is to be shown in the Ceylon court at the Calcutta Exhibition.

THE other day a Burmese Advocate was fined one rupee for gaming in a common gaming-house, and the question came before the Judicial Commissioner whether he ought not to be dismissed as he had been convicted of a criminal offence. The Judicial Commissioner observed :—"There is great judicial authority for discribing gaming as immoral, because the practice tends to the ruin of families. But as many respectable persons stake their money on games of hazard, it would, I think, be going too far to suspend an Advocate because of his indulgence in such practices." The Advocate was accordingly warned and discharged.

WITH reference to the row between the Mohurrum processionists and the police at Calcutta, the *Statesman* says :—

It is hardly necessary to say there are different accounts of the riot afloat. One accounts is, that the tazzias were dragged into the thanna on Sunday night by the police themselves, and that when the Mahomedans went to ask for them yesterday morning, they were rudely repulsed. This additional indignity, coupled with seeing the tazzias lying scattered about the thanna broken, so incensed the crowd that they immediately resorted to violence, but not before several of them had been first struck by the police. We give the accounts as we have received them. Whatever may have been the cause of the riot will be revealed when the case comes to be heard before the magistrate. At the same time, we would point out that the riot could not have taken place in a worse part of the town. Colootollah, as every one knows, is inhabited on one side by a most fanatical horde of Mahomedans, composed of Moguls, Arabs, Cabulies, and Wahabis: and on the other by wealthy, but orthodox, Hindoo gentlemen; and any disturbance in such a part of the town might, by a few designing men, very easily be turned into a serious religious strife.

THE good people of Muscat have once more settled down into their every-day mode of life, the *Sind Gazette* says. "The 300 British subjects of Mutrah and Muscat have recommenced their buying and selling, and at the present moment there are few, if any, signs of the recent troubled times. Sayud Tourkee has, through the timely assistance of his British friends, once more been saved from the clutches of his amiable young brother. Sayud Abdool Azeez is a very popular Prince with his own countrymen, and there is not a shadow of room for doubting that he would now be the ruling Sultan of Muscat but for the material support rendered by the British Government to Sayud Tourkee. The present Sultan of Muscat, Sayud Tourkee, the Sultan of Zanzibar, Sayud Burgash, and Suyud Abdool Azeez are respectively third, fifth, and tenth sons of Sultan Sayud Saeed bin Sultan bin Ahmed, the last ruler over both Oman and Zanzibar."

THE *Darjeeling News* has the following paragraph :—"A friend in Calcutta writes us :—There is a report about Town that Lord Ripon wrote to our Lieutenant-Governor that he was virtually the head of the opposition, and that it was his duty to intimate to him that if there was any demonstration or unpleasantness of any kind on his arrival in Calcutta, he should hold him responsible for it. The Lieutenant-Governor, it is said, replied that he had received the letter, but it was a private one,and he would not notice it,that when the same information was conveyed to him officially it should be answered and attended to! Our friend adds, there is some foundation for the rumour." Upon this the *Englishman* remarks :—"We are in a position to state that there is no foundation for the rumour. The Viceroy has not written privately or officially to the Lieutenant-Governor on the subject."

ALDERMAN HADLEY'S scheme for laying two new Atlantic cables has been registered. The capital is to be £1,500,000 in £10 shares, and the object is stated to be "to establish, maintain, and work lines of telegraph communication between Sable Island and any other point or points on the shores of Canada, and such point or points on the coast of Great Britain and Ireland and the Continent of Europe, as the company may determine, and from any points on the Pacific coast of Canada with Japan and the Continent of Asia." The subscribers are Alderman Hadley, Le Comte A. Havier de la Chapelle of Paris, Messrs. E. J. F. Davis, J. Bennett, M. G. Bohrer, and R. Barker, all of whom have subscribed the director's qualification of one hundred shares. The number of directors is not to be less than seven nor more than fifteen. Their remuneration is fixed at £5,000 per annum and such further sum as the company in general meeting may determine.

SEVERAL essays have reached us *(Pall Mall Gazette)* on the use and abuse of the article *a* before "hexameter," "hotel," and other words beginning with an aspirated *h*; also on the propriety and impropriety of employing the article *an* before certain words beginning with the letter *u*—"union," for instance, "unicorn," and "university." The rule suggested by a previous correspondent, according to which "whenever in a word beginning with an *h* the accent falls on the second syllable, the aspirate shall be preceded not by *a* but by *an*, is not invalidated by the fact that the word "humility," in which the accent falls on the second syllable, is properly preceded by *a*; for here applies the second rule proposed by the same correspondent—that when *u* (or *hu* pronounced as *u*) forms a syllable by itself, the indefinite article used in connection with it should be not *an* but *a*. In reference to the mistakes which, according to the first of our correspondents on this subject, might easily be avoided by observing two simple rules, one correspondent now assures us that it is "all a question of custom," while a second declares that rules on such points are "superfluous." Our highly critical correspondent "A Constant Reader" is nearer the truth when he observes that "these blunders constantly appear in leaders in the London daily papers and in other literary productions which ought to be models of correct English." The writer who suggests that if it be right to say "a union" it can scarcely be wrong to say "a onion" —and who on the ground that "ass," like *u* in "union," "forms a syllable by itself," signs himself "*A* Ass,—does not approach the subject with all the seriousness it demands.

AN inquest at Kensington on Oct. 25, on the late Mr. Haffenden, a surgeon, revealed a very painful state of things. Mr. Haffenden had been a successful man and much respected in his profession for many years. On the 9th of last month he suddenly found himself before the magistrate at the Hammersmith Police Court charged with the improper treatment of a female patient. The case was remanded for a fortnight; and in the interval the whole affair so preyed upon his mind that at last he poisoned himself. There absolutely is no reason to suppose that consciousness of guilt had anything to do with it. On the contrary, it appears that competent witnesses were ready to show that Mr. Haffenden's treatment of his patient was perfectly regular; Dr. Barnes, the greatest authority on obstetric medicine in the kingdom, being ready to give evidence to the same effect. But, of course, Mr. Haffenden knew that the mere fact of such a charge being made would have a most damaging effect on his reputation and practice. This conviction weighing on a sensitive mind was enough. Now, the public are concerned, remarks the *Pall Mall Gazette*, in inquiring how it was that the prosecution—which was bagun at the instance of the Public Prosecutor—ever came to be set on foot. We have never heard that Mr. Maule, Q.C., the Director of Public Prosecutions, overburdens himself with the work of his office in return for the £2,000 a year he draws for it. One would have thought he might have found time to set on foot a few preliminary inquiries before starting a prosecution of this kind, which would be almost equally disastrous to its object whether he were innocent or guilty. We have not often to complain of the Public Prosecutor because of his undue vigour; but it is better that he should remain inactive if he can only busy himself in this way.

SAYS the *Globe* of the 26th October :—"Yesterday's annual dinner of the survivors of the Light Brigade showed five more empty chairs; and as time goes on, the sixty that are left will be reduced in a geometrically increasing ratio; until, like the last spark of a flame that once lighted up the world, one solitary diner will ask himself to take wine, and drink to the Sovereign's health; and perhaps congratulate himself that he had lived to fight when the British army was what it used to be in the days before Childers."

M. TISSANDIER, of Paris, a well-known and enthusiastic balloonist, recently made a trip from near Versailles to Chatou in a specially constructed balloon, furnished with a screw governor driven by an electric motor. The current was supplied by bichromate cells. The motor was one made by the firm of Siemens, and was connected with the screw, consisting of two lute-string wings or sails of about 29m. diameter, by means of gearing. It is stated that, during his trip, which lasted about three hours, M. Tissandier made several successful trials of his screw governor, although a strong wind was blowing.

MILITARY NEWS.

GENERAL HARDINGE, Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, will leave Bombay on November 28, for his proposed tour in the Southern Mahratta Country. His Excellency will visit Dharwar, Belgaum, Kolhapur, and Satara, and return to Poona on December 26th.

THE Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army (Sir Frederick Roberts) was at Trevandrum on the 9th inst.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR H. MACPHERSON left Allahabad on Wednesday, on a visit of inspection to Benares and Dinapore.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL OLDERSHAW, C. B., returned to Kurrachee on the 9th instant, from Europe and resumed command of the district from Brigadier-General Smart, who left for Bombay on the 13th.

THE guard-of-honour of 100 rank and file from the 10th Bombay Native Infantry drawn up at the Apollo-bunder yesterday morning on the occasion of H. E. the Governor's arrival was a very fine looking body of men. Not a man was under five feet nine inches, and nearly all had one, and some two medals. Of the three native officers, all very tall men, nearly six feet each in height, one had three medals and the order of merit, and the remainder, two medals each. Should the Duke of Connaught during his stay in Bombay, wish to see a native regiment of the Bombay Army, there are few which in physical appearance can compare with the 10th Native Infantry.

SHOULD Lieutenant-Colonel C. R. Pennington not be provided for elsewhere, he will, the Allahabad paper says, succeed to the officiating appointment of Commandant, 13th Bengal Lancers, on the departure of Lieutenant-Colonel Macnaghten on the two years' furlough recently granted him. Colonel Pennington's position in the regiment is peculiar, he having not only been eight years longer in it, but has nine months more service than the present commandant. Colonel Macnaghten's brevet, however, dates six weeks earlier than Colonel Pennington's. The former belongs to the local cavalry, but has accepted Staff Corps rules as regards promotion; the latter, however, joined the Staff Corps on its formation in 1861.

CAPTAIN F. STEVENSON, 19th Bombay N.I., who was lately on special duty in the Military Department, Government of India, is likely to be appointed Officiating Station Staff Officer at Neemuch, and he will probably be confirmed in the appointment when Major Spratt's tenure has expired.

ON the recommendation of a Medical Board general leave of absence, from 25th October to 22nd January next, is granted to Major R. A. Crawford, 1st Battalion Durham Light Infantry.

LIEUTENANT J. E. HARVEY, R.A., proceeds from Allahabad to Secundrabad, and joins D. Battery, 1st Brigade, into which he has been transferred.

LIEUTENANT BRETT, 2nd Liverpool Regiment, has been appointed to the 4th Madras Cavalry as a Staff Corps probationer.

UNDER instructions from the War Office the following paymasters are directed to proceed England :—Majors E. E. Coote and R. M. J. Nott, and Captain J. S. Brereton.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.—A correspondent writes :—Under instructions from Army Headquarters, the undermentioned number of men, H.S. Force, will soon proceed to join the signalling class at Bangalore—viz., 14th Hussars 3 men, 2nd Batt., R.S.F. 4 men, 2nd Batt., S.W.B. 2 men, 3rd Light Cavalry 2 men, 9th M.N.I. 2 men, 24th M.N.I. 2 men. 22 men, 17 women and 31 children of the P. 1st R.A. will leave this for St. Thomas' Mount, on the 17th inst., during the employment of the Battery at the ensuing Camp-of-Exercise. Officers Commanding Regiments have been authorized, by the Major-General Commanding H.S. Force, to permit a proportion of the officers of their Regiments to remain in Camp at Mulkapett during the races, provided that arrangements are made regimentally for the due performance of all duties.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.—We hear that a Sergeant of the 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, is about to be arraigned before a District Court-Martial on charges of a somewhat serious character. At this stage, we refrain from mentioning either the name of the impeached non-commissioned Officer or the nature of the indictment.—*Lucknow Express.*

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Nov. 15.—The barometric changes are irregular. Over the Punjab, Bombay, and Mysore, pressure has decreased, while elsewhere it has increased, except at Moulmein, where a fresh fall, accompanied by a northerly wind, has occurred. The readings are highest in Rajputana and lowest in Burma. The depression noticed over Akyab yesterday has filled up. The winds are little changed. In the north-west they are variable, but elsewhere there is a much stronger northerly character in the wind than usual. This is particularly noticeable in Bengal and Orissa, where the breezes are north north-westerly. Scarcely any rain has fallen over India, but the weather in the Punjab, is still unsettled. The exceptional character of the present weather is noticeable by the fact that whereas ordinarily no rain falls in the north-west Himalaya during November in the past fifteen days; 5 inches have been measured at Simla and 3½ inches at Chakrata. The rain reported to-day is unimportant.

HYPERCRITICISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Commander-in-Chief, if a notice which was published in the newspapers yesterday is correct, is going to submit to the novel and unpleasant operation of having the names of the Bombay public "written on him." We are quite sure that, universally popular as the Commander-in-Chief is, no one wishes to write his name, or, to use a colloquial expression, leave his mark, on him.

HYPERCRITIC.

DECENTRALISATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of the 1st instant, you speak of Lord Mayo's inauguration of the decentralization policy. Similarly other English and native journals have expressed themselves to the same effect. I am at a loss to understand how these views are reconcileable with what Mr. Hunter has given us to understand. "These results," says Mr. Chapman, "have been obtained without any sacrifice of the authority and dignity of the Government of India, and without any tendency to financial disintegration." "As already stated," says Mr. Hunter, "Lord Mayo looked upon such a tendency as a source of danger to the British rule in the East. The word 'decentralization' was hateful to him, and he objected to its being used either in Council or even in casual conversation by those about him." (Vol. II, p. 61.) I hope Dr. Hunter will be kind enough to explain what seem to me directly contradictory statements.

Bombay, Nov. 15. N. V. G.

THE GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Æsculapius," in your issue of the 14th November, rightly complains of the injustice of the step taken by the Grant College authorities. Already the pay of the assistant surgeons in the subordinate Medical Department has been reduced from Rs. 200 to Rs. 100, and now it is very doubtful whether the offer of Rs. 75 to assistant professors is not a prelude to an attempt at still further reduction of pay in that unfortunate department. I think it is the duty of all medical men in the Presidency to join in an appeal to the Government, strongly protesting against the shabby way in which this noble profession is being treated by the responsible heads of the Medical Department.

It is well known to the public that the Princ pal of the Poona College of Science always takes a lively interest in the well-being of the students of his College, trying his utmost to provide decently for them, and is always anxious that the status of the members of that profession should be in no way lowered. The Principal of the Grant College not ony takes part in the organization of a scheme that brings down the posititoin of medical men in the estimation of the public, but actually defends it when the injustice and unfairness of the scheme are brought to his notice; and I regret to say that this is not the first instance in which he has shown such want of interest in the welfare of the students of the College. In appointing three honorary surgeons to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital some time ago he offered an indirect insult to the Licentiates of the Bombay University who had passed from the Grant Medical College by giving preference to those who had obtained diplomas from English Universities, and unfortunately the representatives of the people had not the moral courage to take due notice of the slight offered to the local *alma mater*.

Bombay, Nov. 15, SHADE OF MOREHEAD.

PROFESSOR VON KOCH'S ALLEGED DISCOVERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—*Apropos* of the remarks in the *Bombay Gazette* of yesterday, allow me to point out (without in the least disparaging whatever credit may be due to the illustrious German *savant*, Professor Von Koch), that about the year 1873, Drs. Cunningham and Lewis conducted a series of the most valuable researches in this country. They discovered *bacteria* (living germs) in the evacuations, etc., of cholera cases, but, as they also found the same microscopic organisms under other conditions, irrespective of cholera, so, in the end, their labours have been unavailing either to suffering humanity or to science. In Dr. Koch's report, now before me, he says that last year he found some description of bacillus, such as he discovered in Egypt, in a cholera bowel which he received direct from India; but he then was inclined to think that it was or may have been due solely to putrefactive changes. The profession is very much indebted to Dr. Koch for his discovery of bacillus in the (what is called) tubercle and in the sputa of pulmonary consumption which at once aroused attention as to its communicability and the contagiousness of that malady. The *raison d'être* of this letter is, I may observe, to uphold the credit due to medical men in India, and especially to members of the time-honoured Indian Medical Service, many of whom have laboured in this very direction. Is there a greater living authority on the subject than Charles Macnamara, formerly of the Indian Medical Service, and now on the Surgical Staff of the Westminster Hospital, London, and lecturer there in Surgery. His "Treatise on Asiatic Cholera," published by Churchill in 1869, and "History of Asiatic Cholera", in 1876, are still grand works, and beyond what is put forth in them, there has been no real scientific advance made since. He is author of several other works (mostly surgical) and was in India (and is) a most accomplished medical journalist. His scientific zeal and desire to benefit suffering humanity is thus evinced in the midst of a most active career as a consultant and lecturer in busy London in the following letter to a London medical weekly which I transcribe *in extenso* :—

"With reference to your article on the specific organisms of cholera, published in the *British Medical Journal* of the 20th instant, it seems to me only right to remind you that, for many years past, not a few officers of the Indian Medical Service have written very much to the same effect that Professor Koch seems to be now doing. If you turn to page 395 of a "Treatise on Asiatic Cholera," published in 1869, you will find that I remark, concerning a notable outbreak of the disease which came under my observation, 'that the circumstance which led me to investigate and detect the cause of the outbreak was, that, soon after the water was drunk (by those affected by the disease), its surface was found covered with large vibriones (*vibrio bacillus*) and small particles of organic matter. What followed? In less than three days, five of the nineteen men who partook of this water were passing large quantities of organic matter from their intestines, in a similar state of change to that which they had swallowed;' and further that the action of this organic matter on the epithelial lining of the intestines caused all the symptoms of Asiatic cholera. I have urged these views on the profession for the last fifteen years, but have always held that no specific form of bacillus was to be found in cholera evacuations. I maintained in 1869, as at present, that the organic infecting matter is something beyond the bacillus. In these circumstances I wrote to the Secretary of State for India on February 9 of the present year (before anything had been heard of cholera in Egypt) as follows :—'I believe cholera to depend upon organic infecting matter, in fact, the disease is communicable through means of a specific poison contained in the fœces passed by patients suffering from cholera. I have lately taken steps to enable me to carry on further investigations into this important subject, having been urged to take this step because Professor Koch has recently demonstrated the specific bacillus of tubercle; and so much has been done within the past five years in this direction, that I think the time has arrived for fresh investigation into the subject? I applied, therefore, for the services of a medical officer of the Indian Medical Service (then in London) Surgeon A. Leahy, to assist me to carry out these investigations. The Earl of Kimberley declined to accede to my request, and doubtless Professor Koch will perform more effectually the work I wished to undertake; but the subject seems one peculiarly within the province of Englishmen, considering their relation to India.

Regarding the outbreak of cholera in Egypt we must bear in mind that no amount of filth has, in that or any other country in the world, outside India, culminated in an outbreak of epidemic cholera. Asiatic cholera has never yet visited Egypt unless it have first broken out in Turkey, Arabia, or Europe, whence it could be traced back to India. Last year, for the first time in the history of Egypt, a large body of native troops and camp-followers were brought by steamers and landed in that country from India, and the following year (at its usual season of development), Asiatic cholera appeared among the Egyptian people. It is worthy of note, also, that in consequence of the war, the international sanitary arrangements of Egypt and the Red Sea were suspended during the latter half of 1882. With facts of this kind before me, the question of exactly how or where the cholera of 1883 originated in Egypt, is a matter of secondary importance.—I remain, yours, &c.

C. MACNAMARA."

Oct. 27, 1883, pp. 844-5.

13, Grosvenor-street, W.—*British Medical Journal*,

In reference to the last paragraph (the subject-matter of which is, of course, beside my purpose here) and with all due respect for the author, it is impossible for one to pass by without criticising his "facts" which evidently are one-sided, as no proof is adduced by him to show that no cholera existed in the land of Pharoah prior to the arrival there of the Indian Contingent to which he refers as the *vera causa* of the Egyptian cholera epidemic. Alongside of this we must take into consideration the news of the representatives of the medical press on the spot the special correspondents of the *Lancet*, *British Medical Journal*, *&c.*, and of Dr. Hunter, the delegate sent out by the India Office. The reports of these gentlemen who cannot be said to have been at all biassed in the matter or have gone there with any preconceived notions to support political or commercial interests in respect to quarantine, &c. That there was cholera in Egypt anterior to the commencement of hostilities has been, to my mind, as clearly established as the Aden cholera epidemic of 1881. ("Memorandum on the Cholera Outbreak of 1881 at Aden" by Dr. Lewis in the "Eighteenth Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India," 1882).

The present German Cholera Commission, of which Dr. Koch is the chief, has been working under the auspices of Prince Bismarck. It has State support, and, no doubt, the profession all over the medical world will sympathize with Mr. Macnamara in the disappointment to which he has unwittingly been subjected.

It seems to me that it would, perhaps, have been better had the learned professor deferred announcing his (alleged) discovery to the world till he had visited this country and conducted his researches under different circumstances, in which case one of two things would result. If positive evidence in confirmation of what had been found in Egypt, could be obtained then there would be a most important advance which would at once tend to throw some light on what now is enveloped in almost complete darkness; in the other case, should the result be negative, he would not have proved himself to have been rather precipitate. I sincerely trust that the results may be confirmed, but unfortunately as it happens to be the case, the Commission which expects to be in Bombay next week will not have the materials to work on as cholera has almost entirely subsided; and then it is a well-known and observed fact that the cases towards the fag end of an epidemic are not nearly so severe, and, I may add, virulent and communicable from person to person as at the commencement. If the labours of Dr. Koch and his colleagues do not bear any fruit, still they will have given a fresh impetus to the study of the subject as the attention of the medical profession has been aroused by him, and his previous reputation has been such that it looks to him with confidence, and hopes that he may be able to turn up one of the few right stones under which the mystery of cholera has lain hidden so long.

Nov. 14. JOHN C. LUCAS.

THE MADRAS SENTENARIAN.

IT is seldom one hears of a centenarian in India. As we mentioned last week, there is one living in Triplicane. His name is Lavai Padmanab Sing Takoor. He is a Rajput, and was born on the 5th Oct., 1783, at Hyderabad. He states that his father was S. Jaggunnad Sing Takoor, formerly Rassaldar and Buckshee in the Nizam's army, and that his grand-father, S. Bavani Sing Takoor, was Fouzdar in the same army. The subject of our notice came to Madras in 1799 with the Nizam's army, as provision and general contractor. Although young, yet he was entrusted with two lakhs of rupees by his father to trade with. He speaks familiarly of Colonel Arthur Wellesley, afterwards Duke of Wellington and it was at the direction of Colonel Wellesley that Padmanab Sing was permitted to supply large quantities of provisions, and large numbers of horses and tents to the regiments in and near Madras. There was no such Commissariat Department then as now, and the army depended chiefly upon such men as Padmanab Sing for supplies of all kinds. "Those were very golden days," says the old man, as he finishes a description of some of his former exploits, when he was banker to many military men, and when his profits were Rs. 40,000 per month. In 1805 Sir Arthur Wellesley gave him a certificate at Calcutta, which he unfortunately lost when on a pilgrimage in 1862. In 1819 he succeeded in obtaining 1,000 Hindustani recruits for the army. Some of his papers are interesting. Captain H. D. E. Dalrymple, Master Attendant at Madras, wrote from England in 1878 :—"My good friend—I duly received through my friend Colonel Loudon—your letter dated November 10th, 1877, and I wrote, soon after receiving it, to my friend, Sir William Robinson, asking him to do what he could for you. I am very sorry that you have lately been impoverished by the famine, which I fear has been the ruin of many. I, however, trust that the distress is now over and that 'fortune will smile again.' Hoping you will soon see better times, believe me your sincere friend, &c. *P. S.*—I have not forgotten the long conversations we used to have regarding old times and old friends." The Duke of Buckingham took some interest in the old man, and invited him to Government House on one occasion, when the late Ramachendra Row, Deputy Commissioner of Police, said that he had known Padmanab Sing for forty years, and added: "He is now in the same state as he was when I first saw him; I perceive no change in him." He was invited to Government House during the late Mr. Adam's Governorship. He is still hale and hearty. In the early morning he takes a draught of milk, and eats one meal during the day, in the afternoon. He abstains from all intoxicating drinks and tobacco, and drinks nothing but milk or water. He has never eaten any meat. He speaks English fairly well. He lost a large sum on the disbandment of the 8th Light Cavalry in 1858, and since then has three or four times appealed to the Madras and home Governments for a compassionate allowance in view of his former services to the British Army. The late Mahomed Hoossain, Native A. D. C. to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief gave the old man the following certificate in 1877 :—"J. Puttbanab Sing Takoor, Government Cavalry Supplier. I knew him from the year 1824 at Kittoor war; he was about 34 or 35 years of age." The old man is very poor, but as Major Bertie Hobart wrote in 1878, is a "very respectable old gentleman." One of his grandsons, who has been Subadar in the 10th N. I., is a pensioner!—*Madras Mail.*

MR. WALLACE'S CASE.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HIGH COURT.

MR. JOHN WALLACE, late M. C. S., appeared before Mr. Justice Kernan at the High Court yesterday (Tuesday) morning and said :—I appear, my Lord, to ask you to send for the records in the case in which I applied for a summons at the Presidency Magistrate's Court against the proprietor and publisher of the *Madras Times* for a defamatory article that appeared in their issue of the 2nd November last. The Magistrate dismissed the application, but I submit that there was a case for inquiry, and by your Lordship's permission I shall read—

His Lordship.—What is your application?

The Applicant.—To send for the records.

His Lordship.—Under what section?

The Applicant.—Under Section 435 of the Criminal Procedure Code. To proceed under Section 437, but in the meantime my application is under Section 435. I will read some extracts from the article in question, which I consider defamatory. The writer says, "he insulted Mr. Carmichael; when called upon for explanation, he neither gave grounds for using language which conveyed so much blame, nor did he withdraw it and apologize." I submit that the words used by me to Mr. Carmichael under the circumstances did not amount to slander.

His Lordship.—I do not know what that reference is to.

The Applicant.—The first part of the article—the article is headed "The Unpardonable Sin." Certain papers were placed at the disposal of the Press, and a copy appeared in the *Madras Mail* of October 31. There is one important letter from the members of the Madras Government to the Secretary of State, and in that letter the charges are set out in several paras; in the second para there is a reference to my alleged insult to Mr. Carmichael,—in fact the second and third paras. refer to that. The alleged insult is taken as a species of slander in which I used the words "if I had given presents on the occasion of the marriages of your daughters, I should have got a better station," or words to that effect. Then in para. 3 "Mr. Wallace was allowed the opportunity of an explanation, and in reply endeavoured to justify his expression alleging that he merely taxed Mr. Carmichael." The 4th para. comments upon what they are pleased to style an explanation. If the words were slanderous, I submit—

His Lordship.—They are not slanderous.

The Applicant.—My explanation takes the form of a question, and there is a slight perversion of the truth here, my Lord. In para. 3 of the Government letter, I was allowed the opportunity of an explanation. My explanation is given elsewhere.

His Lordship.—What you are alluding to now is a letter to the Secretary of State from Government.

The Applicant.—Yes, there is a slight perversion of the truth which, however, is not of much importance, but in my letter which is also published, I put it interrogatively; I said "Does Mr. Carmichael suppose that I charged him with so and so." My explanation amounted to nothing. But in the 4th para. we have hostile comment upon these words: "We cannot but consider this explanation."—

His Lordship.—Hostile!

The Applicant.—Yes; I submit nothing by way of actionable slander has been made out against me.

His Lordship.—You are alluding to the proceedings of Government?

The Applicant.—Yes. This explanation, which is no explanation, the Government considered "an aggravation of a gross and scandalous insult." I submit that the allegation of insult, according to the legal sense of the word, which is properly slander, has not been made out against me by Government, nor by the writer in the *Madras Times.* I next proceed to para. 5, my Lord, of the Government letter: "During the first fourteen years of his service, he incurred the displeasure of Government." This is a gross falsehood, my lord.

His Lordship.—The *Times* newspaper merely published the proceedings of Government, surely there is no objection to that?

The Applicant.—The question is whether those proceedings are true or not.

His Lordship.—You are a subordinate officer of the Government, and certain facts are stated by them as having occurred, and upon that the Secretary of State takes out proceedings, and those proceedings were given to the newspapers. I do not see that the newspapers, are answerable for the publication of these proceedings.

The Applicant.—But the writer in the *Madras Times* endorsed the statement made by Government, and goes beyond them. With regard to the "censure," no censure was ever communicated to me as a student, and I never saw the censure until it appeared in the *Madras Times.* Then I am censured also as careless Assistant Collector, and, again, as a careless Assistant Magistrate. Some of the offences I admit, but they are multiplied by two by the Government. The first censure from Government was in 1869.

His Lordship.—You say the *Madras Times* is liable?

The Applicant.—Yes, my Lord, because the writer adopts all those statements by Government as his own. The article referred to is the proceedings of Government, and the writer gives an interpretation of those proceedings.

His Lordship.—I do not see that.

The Applicant.—For example, I find this para: "Mr. Wallace incurred the censure of the High Court, and yet continued to judge in the highest civil cases, and in matters of life and death." That censure must have reference to me in the discharge of my judicial functions.

His Lordship.—Is that contained in the Government proceedings?

The Applicant.—It is stated here that some censure.

His Lordship.—Let me have a copy of the Government proceedings.

The Applicant, in handing a copy to His Lordship, said: It is true Government referred to some censure, but the writer makes it appear to be a censure which incapacitated me from the performance of judicial functions. The Government do not go so far as that. The writer cannot plead privilege until he proves the truth of his statements.

His Lordship.—The article in the *Madras Times* simply re-echoes the proceedings of Government.

The Applicant (reading).—"But it is evident that this offence alone would not have caused Mr. Wallace's dismissal; it was the climacteric act of his chronic offensiveness."

The Applicant.—Then again the writer refers to my violent attack on the High Court, (here the applicant explained from his letter in the *Madras Mail* what was alluded to as the "violent attack"). I lay stress upon their reference to the censure of the High Court, because the High Court may from time to time censure a Judge upon merely ministerial matters, but this censure, it appears, has reference to me in the discharge of judicial functions, and that it must have been of such a nature as to disqualify me from holding such an office. The writer in the *Madras Times* adopts this view as his own, and I submit that the *Madras Times* must prove the truth of its statements.

His Lordship.—Where there is a publication by Government in respect to the conduct of an officer of Government, and the Government places that publication at the disposal of the Press, and the Press publishes that without going beyond the words of that publication, I do not see any ground for a criminal case.

The Applicant—I submit that it lies upon the *Madras Times* to prove all these matters, which I assert are false. They ought to put these gentlemen in the box, and get them to prove their statements. This is simply fabricating false evidence, for the purpose of being used for the Secretary of State.

His Lordship.—You are asking me to send for the records. You have not been examined.

The Applicant.—I filed the information.

His Lordship.—I have nothing before me but the newspapers, and the proceedings of Government.

The Applicant then handed in a copy of the information filed in the Magistrate's Court, and the Magistrate's order, and said that a copy of his petition was also amongst them.

His Lordship, on reading the papers handed to him, observed the words "evil-doers," and "heaven-born civilians," and said those expressions by the *Madras Times* were harsh.

The Applicant replied that the Magistrate thought that that was a harmless paragraph, and that it was intended to apply to the whole body of Civilians.

His Lordship.—I would rather you got this argued by counsel. You are asking me now only to make an inquiry to which you are not entitled.

The Applicant said that Section 435 authorised the High Court to direct the District Magistrate to make further inquiry, and Section 441 was the interpretation of that section and included the Presidency Magistrate.

His Lordship believed that there was nothing to prevent the applicant from bringing a civil action. He could not see anything libellous in the article in the *Madras Times.*

The Applicant replied that "malice" was not essential to constitute a libel. There was such a thing as malice in law as well as in fact.

His Lordship did not think there was anything to take exception to beyond the words "evil-doers."

The Applicant submitted that the writer was bound to prove his statements, no matter where he got them from.

After some further discussion of this nature, His Lordship referred to the applicant's own letter in the *Madras Mail* and to the applicant's statement to the Hon. Mr. Carmichael about giving presents on the occasion of his daughters' marriages.

The Applicant said that the writer should have confined himself to this point.

His Lordship said that the English of the applicant's statement to the Hon. Mr. Carmichael was "If I bought your good opinion by giving your daughters presents you would give way to private feeling, and from private feeling you would have removed me from Cuddapah."

The Applicant.—I should ask you to go into all my conduct.

His Lordship.—This is a part of your conduct which cannot be justified.

The Applicant.—It is a question of fact whether it can be justified or not.

His Lordship.—How do you get out of it?

The Applicant.—I was not sent to Cuddapah as a punishment, and that Mr. Carmichael admits.

His Lordship.—The allegation is true, then, that you insulted Mr. Carmichael? It is proved by your own letter. You insulted him in a gross way. To say to a man in his position "If I had bribed you by giving your daughters presents you would have acted, not as you have acted hitherto; you would have acted in a different way." That is the only interpretation of it. How do you get out of it. Unfortunately you offered no explanation, and that goes against you.

The Applicant.—But this is not legally slender.

His Lordship.—There is no case whatever for criminal proceedings.

The Applicant.—But with regard to the other statements, which are much more serious. Does your Lordship not consider that a man who can be so mean as to invite a number of natives of the country to contribute to such an occasion as that—a number of natives who would not come empty-handed!—Does not your Lordship think a man of that kind deserved such a taunt as that.

His Lordship.—I am afraid you are going too far. I would make every allowance for you, but confine yourself to these questions.

The Applicant.—Your Lordship is confining yourself to this one.

His Lordship.—If the others are as true as that.

The Applicant.—Considering the grounds he had given for it, my Lord.

His Lordship.—What grounds?

The Applicant.—In permitting natives to bring presents.

His Lordship.—I have no evidence of that at all.

The Applicant.—It is a matter of notoriety.

His Lordship.—That is not evidence.

The Applicant.—The law is that he must prove all these statements.

His Lordship.—Well, he can prove one of your own statements.

The Applicant.—I submit that is the least important.

His Lordship.—Unfortunately that is the very one that led to all this.

The Applicant.—The others are much more serious.

His Lordship (reading)—"He insulted Mr. Carmichael, nor did he withdraw or apologize." Now that is proved.

The Applicant.—I do not think it would amount to slander in law.

His Lordship.—"He did not withdraw nor apologize," and there is no doubt you did not.

After some further discussion, the matter was adjourned. The applicant said that he would have the question argued by counsel.

His Lordship said he would be very glad to hear counsel in the course of the day.

Mr. Eardly Norton appeared for Mr. Wallace in the afternoon, and proceeded to argue the case at great length. As regards the "censure" of the High Court, Mr. Norton submitted that the High Court had not censured Mr. Wallace at all, so that the Government had simply misstated matters. And there was no "violent attack" made by Mr. Wallace on the High Court. Mr. Wallace had simply pointed out an error of the High Court in its judgment on an appeal case, and Mr. Norton submitted that the High Court was not infallible in its judgment.

His Lordship thought that Mr. Wallace had gone up and told Government, "the law is this and the law is that the High Court is wrong!"

Mr. Norton.—He simply said that the High Court had fallen into a mistake. He had brought to the notice of Government an important error in law. It was not a fact that; there was a "violent attack."

His Lordship.—A person can say a very strong and violent thing in a very quiet way. Did he not receive a letter from the High Court?

Mr. Norton.—No, my Lord. He received no letter; he was not censured by the High Court; he was only asked to withdraw a letter, but to this Government does not allude. I ask where is the censure? There was no "censure," and no "violent attack." And if Government or anybody else published a statement that there was a "censure" or a "violent attack" they are responsible for the consequences. I admit that he appealed to Lord Hartington against the proceedings, rebuking him for a violent attack on the High Court. But there was no censure.

His Lordship.—You are endeavouring to charge the *Madras Times*, and I have only now to deal with the *Madras Times.* I think the writer published the article in good faith.

Mr. Norton.—I hold that if he published anything against my character, he must be responsible for it. We deny a great many of these statements. Will your Lordship please to show me the "censure."

His Lordship.—I cannot.

Mr. Norton.—No more can the *Madras Times.* As a matter of fact, there was no censure. *Primâ facie*, I have made out a case. There are mis-statements and suppression of truth in the Government letter to the Secretary of State. I submit that I am entitled to the summons. I would also mention that Mr. Wallace had written to the *Madras Mail*, denying that he had ever been guilty of any attack on the High Court, or that the High Court had censured him; this was before the *Madras Times* had sent out that publication, and with this knowledge the *Madras Times* published the article. Moreover the *Madras Times* admits that he saw the letter in the *Madras Mail* before he published the article, and apologised in some way, saying: "It may soothe Mr. Wallace to know that our article was in type." It was set in type for the *dak* edition, but he also published it in the town edition. With regard to the *Madras Times* being privileged to publish a communication from Government Mr. Norton wished to known under what law the *Madras Times* was so privileged. Mr. Norton then referred to some libel cases in "Common Pleas," page 215, decided by Chief Justice in the the Court of Appeal. These were English cases but Mr. Norton said that that he could not hit upon exactly similar case amongst cases tried in England, as the Government in England do not, when they dismiss one of their employes, send the proceedings connected with his case to the newspapers. Such a thing never happened in England.

His Lordship.—I never saw it done until I came to this country,

Mr. Norton.—What privilege does a newspaper gain by taking a communication from Government and publishing it as compared with communications which I may choose to send to the newspaper against say Mr. Branson? On principle there is no earthly reason why any distinction should be drawn in favor of Government granting privilege for a newspaper. The theory, now is that Government can do what they choose. They can prevent a man going on with his case, as I heard a few days ago, supposing Government does write something admittedly libellous, and send it down to be placed on the Editor's table. The Editor publishes it, knowing it to be libel. The Government who sent it knows it to be libel, and the Editor is not to be prosecuted?

His Lordship.—There is the civil law. If I see substantial evidence that would be a different matter. But merely for the sake of publishing Mr. Wallace's case.

Mr. Norton—I do not concern myself with Mr. Wallace's motives. The question is, whether the law would give me the summons

After some further comments by Mr. Norton.

His Lordship said he did not see why summons should be granted against the newspaper writer, who had no feeling against Mr. Wallace. It would be putting him and Mr. Wallace to much expense.

Mr. Norton replied that that was a matter that ought to have suggested itself to the brain of the writer. Mr. Norton next referred to the statement that Mr. Wallace was "a careless student," this he could not admit; he would admit that Mr. Wallace was a careless Collector and Magistrate. Then as the degradation; he never was degraded.

His Lordship.—There is the *Gazette.*

Mr. Norton.—The *Gazette* cannot make black white!

On a question from His Lordship, why Mr. W. Wallace had not also brought an action against the *Madras Mail*, seeing that all the proceedings were published in that paper. Mr. Norton replied that they would leave the *Mail* for bonne bouche afterwards.

Mr. Norton could not say how the *Madras Times* had got hold of these proceedings, but supposing they were stolen from the Government waste paper basket and published, he should like to know if the *Madras Times* would be privileged in that case.

His Lordship replied that the Editor would be put into jail.

Mr. Norton said that that would be for theft, but would he be privileged to publish the proceedings? There were several important statements in the article unquestionably false. The reason why Mr. Norton would press the matter was, because there was a notion abroad that Government could do anything it liked. It was necessary to show that Government could not do everything.

His Lordship said he would carefully look over the matter, and give his decision on Thursday (to-morrow.)—*Madras Mail.*

The *Madras Times* report says :—His Lordship thought that this action was brought more against the Government than the newspaper. His Lordship did no think that he could interfere in the case. He might bring a civil action, but three off the charges are true, according to his admission."

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WANTED, in January next, for the Bombay Education Society's, Girls' School, Byculla, a European woman, aged between 30 and 40, as Housekeeper and Clothing Matron. None but those possessing a competent knowledge of cutting out and plain dressmaking need apply. Preference given to those having some school experience. Salary Rs. 60 rising to Rs. 70 per mensem, with free quarters and rations. Apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY.

THE COLABA PRESS COMPANY, Limited,
IN LIQUIDATION.
NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY, the 17th November, 1883, at 4 o'clock P.M., to receive the audited Statement of Account for the year ending 30th June 1883, and to consider any other matters which the Liquidators may bring before the Shareholders.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 12th to 19th November 1883, both days inclusive.
JNO. G. RUSSELL,
SORABJEE RUSTAMJEE BUNSHAH,
Liquidators.
Bombay, 10th November, 1883.

WILLIAM RAINBOW, late of Bombay, at present carrying on business as Engineer and Commission Agent at No. 3, Boyle Street, Luton, in the County of Bedfordshire, England, begs to notify that he has established a Commission Agency business for all private and public information regarding machinery, &c., that might be required from England by residents in India. With the advantage of 30 years' practical experience as an Engineer in England, India and America, he is prepared to inspect any machinery prior to shipment or purchase.
All commissions with which he may be intrusted will meet with careful and immediate attention at the following charges, exclusive of second-class railway fare for the different parts travelled over.
Private Enquiry Business £1-1-0 per day.
Inspection of machinery in small lots of £50 to £100 in value, 7½ per cent. commission; from £100 to £300 in value, 5 per cent. commission; from £300 to £500 in value, 3 per cent. commission.
Special contracts made for large consignments.
All communications should be as plain and definite as possible and sent direct to the above address so as to ensure an immediate and positive reply.
Messrs. SWIFT and FARROW, Public Accountants, Bombay, have been authorised to receive and collect all accounts and commissions due to the abovenamed Wm. Rainbow

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—
By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FIFTH SESSIONS of 1883 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on TUESDAY, the Twentieth day of November next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.
And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.
And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein that they are to attend at the time and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.
And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done—Dated this 15th day of October, 1883.
RAGHUNATH N. KHOTE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

GORGED LIVERS.
BILLIOUS conditions, constipation, piles, dyspepsia headache, cured by "Wells' May Apple Pills" As. 4, p. 1, and As. 10, boxes at druggists. B. S. Madon & Co., Bombay, General Agents for India.

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HEAD OFFICE—PARIS
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RESERVE FUND £800,000

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1, Rampart Row, W.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.
COATE'S PLYMOUTH GIN ... at Rs. 22 per dozen. COURVOISIER'S BRANDY at Rs. 21 per doz. Apply Godown ...

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SUN FIRE OFFICE
ESTABLISHED ...
INSURANCES effected upon Merchandize, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., ...

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,
IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India, to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.
The Security of the Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.
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Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.
Premiums periodically reduced.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I. A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

NOTICES.

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THE ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, Cawnpore, have now a large stock of the above material of the fastest possible colour and of the regulation shade.
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FIRE ENGINES, Fire Escapes, Hose, and appliances of all kinds for extinguishing Fires. Apply to
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CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.
INSURANCE against FIRE effected in any part of India on the most favourable terms. Special advantages offered to insurers in the Island of Bombay. Up-country agents wanted.
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Secretaries and Managers, Bombay.

LETTS'S DIARIES
FOR
1884,
Of all shapes and sizes, at our usual low prices.
BOLTON AND COMPANY.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
HAVE REMOVED
TO
No. 6, HORNBY-ROW,
OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCOOL

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY
MISCELLANEOUS STORES, KEROSINE OIL, &c.
TENDERS are invited for the supply of Kerosine Oil, Miscellaneous Stores, Articles of Country Produce, &c., required by the Company for 12 months from 1st January, 1884.
Forms of Tender may be obtained, samples seen, and further particulars learned upon application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.
Sealed Tenders will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, after which hour no tender will be received.
No tender will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 in cash or Government promissory notes which should be forwarded separately and not enclosed with the Tender.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest nor to assign a reason for the rejection of any Tender.
ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 7th November, 1883.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS
OF
SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES,
HAVE a very large stock of Machines on hand of the following descriptions:—
TERMS:—Wholesale and Retail.
NOTE:—10 per cent. discount for Cash.

Singer's Hand Machine on Walnut Table ...Rs.	56
Singer's Foot Machine for Families, Milliners, &c.	78
Singer's Hand and Foot Machine for Families, Milliners, &c.....	84
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Singer's No. 2 and No. 4 for Shoe and Harness-makers	

They are with all latest improvements, complete with all accessories, and of reliable solid construction.
For Cash or by Monthly payments, called the Hiring System, with option of purchase.
PRICE LISTS POST FREE.
For particulars apply to the Company's Head Office in India:
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Or to their Branch Offices:—
Hall Road, LAHORE;
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14, Elgin Road, ALLAHABAD.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & Co.)
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED, 1706.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD,
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SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.
All descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sentpost free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta

"ROUGH ON RATS."
CLEARS OUT RATS, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs beetles, insects, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. * As. 6, p. 1 Druggists. B. S. Madon & Co., Bombay General Agents

NOTICES.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD. OVERWHELMING TETIMONY ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE PROVING THIS TO BE THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sore of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
[illegible] Blood and Skin Diseases
[illegible] Glandular Swellings
[illegible] Blood from all impure matter
[illegible] cause arising.

[illegible] to the taste, and warrante [illegible] to the most delicate constitu-[illegible] Proprietors solicit sufferers to give [illegible]

[illegible] TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS

[illegible] Street, Audenshaw (near Manchester), January 10, 1882.

[illegible] great pleasure to add my testimony to [illegible] effects of your Blood Mixture, which has [illegible] a very bad ulcerated foot and ankle. I had [illegible] which prevented me following my occupa-[illegible] years, during which time I have been in five [illegible] infirmaries and under fifteen different doctors. [illegible] at last induced to try your Blood Mixture, and after [illegible] three small bottles I was able to go to work, and [illegible] I had taken nine or ten bottles I was completely cured. Make whatever use you like of this, for the benefit of other sufferers.—I am, yours respectfully

"JOHN WILLIAMS."

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in Cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

PROPRIETORS, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND. TRADE MARK, BLOOD MIXTURE.

EAU DE SUEZ

COMFORTABLE TEETH

The use of this valuable mouth wash insures entire freedom from toothache and decay of the teeth. There are three kinds, distinguished by a Yellow, Green, and Red Silk Thread attached to the bottles. That with the Yellow stops instantly the most violent toothache. That with the Green is invaluable to persons who suffer periodically from toothache, sensitiveness of the teeth and gums, decay and offensive breath; for by using a few drops in a little water to rinse the mouth daily, they will not only never suffer again, but will preserve their teeth sound and white till the end. That with the Red is for children's use.

May be obtained of all Medicine Vendors.

Caution.—To guard against fraudulent imitations see that each Label bears the name, "Wilcox & Co., 239, Oxford Street, London."

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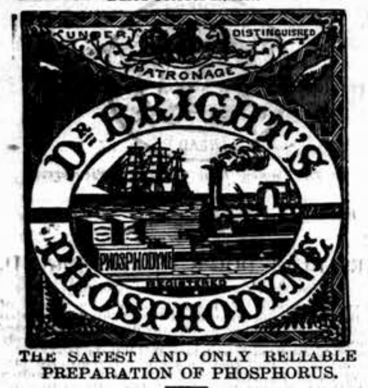


PURELY VEGETABLE, Perfectly Harmles Will reduce from two to five pounds per week; acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. BOTANIC MEDICINE Co., Proprietors, 3, NewOxford-street, London, England Sold by all Chemists.



Patronized by the Aristocracy and Elite, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

V *Protected by Royal Letters Patent,* Dated October 11, 1869. R



THE SAFEST AND ONLY RELIABLE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS.

The remarkable efficacy of Dr. Bright's Phospodyne is now well known throughout the Globe, and is acknowledged by the first medical men in Europe, by whom it is recommended as the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for Weak and Shattered Constitutions, Nervous Debility, Aversion or Incapacity for Study, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Liver Complaints, Shortness of Breath, Drowsiness, Pains in the Head, Pimples, Impoverished Blood, and all diseases caused by a long residence in tropical climates, for which iron, mercury, iodide of potass, &c., are given in various forms, often to the destruction of the patient's health.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the spinal marrow and nervous system, of a nutritive, tonic, and invigorating character, maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and muscular system, which renders the mind cheerful, brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcoming that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their actions.

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Its use enables all debilitated organs to perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred symptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual and even speedy cure by the judicious use of this most invaluable remedy.

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The ONLY medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of counterfeit Phosphodynes and worthless imitations bearing similar names; they are in no way recognized by the medical profession. Being prepared from OBSOLETE Formulas, they are absolutely unreliable, and in some cases positively dangerous.

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☞ CAUTION.—The high estimation in which Phosphorus is held, is unquestionably due to its administration in the form of Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne. Its extraordinary success has induced unscrupulous competition and worthless imitations.

THEREFORE, ASK FOR DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, And do not be persuaded to take any cheap, Useless and Possibly Dangerous Substitutes.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA.—BOMBAY—Kemp & Co., Sassoon House. CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co.; Bathgate & Co.; Scott, Thompson & Co. MADRAS—Barrie & Co. SIMLA & LAHORE—E. Plomer & Co.

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RAYNHAM'S ENTERICON owes its Extraordinary Power as a Nervine and General Restorative to a Preparation of an American plant, skilfully combined with the most efficacious Tonics, Antacids, and Carminatives. It is an unfailing restorer of broken-down health, giving strength and vitality to the most shattered constitution.

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ENTERICON is stated by eminent physicians and chemists to be the best medicine ever compounded for these complaints. Hundreds of apparently hopeless cases have been radically cured, and many thousands more have derived extraordinary relief when everything else had signally failed.

ENTERICON increases the vitality of the nervous system, purifies and expels all morbid Impurities from the Blood, gives regularity to the whole functions, restoring the system to a high standard of health.

ENTERICON is warranted not to contain, in any form, Mercury, Opium, Ether, Arsenic, Strychnine, or any deleterious Drug whatever.

ENTERICON—A short trial and consistent adherence to the directions for use will satisfactorily prove beyond doubt that it is the Greatest Restorative discovered by modern science. Numerous testimonials accompany each bottle.

ENTERICON is Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists throughout the civilised world. Price 6s., 11s., and 22s.

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WATCHMAKERS, &c.,

MEADOW STREET,

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MAY CONFIDENTLY



RECOMMEND THE FOLLOWING

STRONG, NEAT AND EXCELLENT TIME-KEEPERS.

1. THE CELEBRATED ROBERT'S PATENT LEVER Keyless full-jewelled Watch, in strong neat Nickel-silver case, open-faced crystal front, as supplied with satisfaction to the *Indian State Railways* and *Her Majesty's Indian Army* ... ... Rs. 25
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All with two years' written guarantee, and forwarded free by Post to any part of India per V. P. Parcel.



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DR. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSH



An Honest Remedy. Recommended by the Best Physicians.

DR. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSH is warranted to Cure

NERVOUS HEADACHE
BILIOUS HEADACHE
NEURALGIA
} In 5 Minutes!

PREVENT FALLING HAIR AND BALDNESS; CURE DANDRUFF AND DISEASES OF THE SCALP; PROMPTLY ARREST PREMATURE GREYNESS; MAKE THE HAIR GROW LONG AND GLOSSY; IMMEDIATELY SOOTHE THE WEARY BRAIN.

Price 12s. 6d., Post-free,

FROM THE PROPRIETORS,

PALL MALL ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION, 21, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, ENG. PARIS: 32bis Bd. HAUSSMANN.

ALL CHEMISTS WILL REFUND THE PRICE IF NOT AS REPRESENTED.

Dr. NICHOLSON PRICE, M.R.C.S., Mount Pleasant, Leeds, writes:—"A patient of mine has been using DR. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSH, she having suffered from NEURALGIA, and informs me that she has received considerable benefit from it. As I am troubled with Nervous Headaches, I should be glad if you would send one."

From REV. EDWARD HUSBAND, Incumbent of St. Michael's Folkestone, Feb. 13, 1882.—"GENTLEMEN,—Having used your DR. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSH during the past year, I am quite willing to testify to its reviving qualities. After hard head work I often resort to your Brush, and feel quite refreshed. I should never feel inclined to resort to the old-fashioned hair brush again."

(From a Native Missionary who was on a visit to England at the time.)

From the Rev. G. C. DUTT, Jessure, Bengal, India, September 8, 1882. I am a native of India, and used your Dr. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC BRUSH when I was attacked by fever suddenly in Kent. When I began to tremble from fever I had no medicine in my bed-room, but by using your FLESH BRUSH I got cured of the trembling and fever in a very short time.

NOT A WIRE BRUSH, BUT PURE BRISTLES.

From Major PENROSE DUNBAR, of Northfield (late) the Buffs, now Partner Messrs. G. POWELL & Co., 30, Moorgate Street, London, E.C., February 10th, 1883. "GENTLEMEN,—I bought a pair of your Dr. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSHES a little time ago, and have very great pleasure in testifying to their many good qualities. In cases of HEADACHE, LANGUOR, or OVER-TAXATION of the BRAIN, they are most invaluable. My family, one and all, invariably use them, and derive great benefit from them. One and all fly to Dr. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSH as an universal panacea for all their aches and pains. I have also your ELECTRIC FLESH BRUSH, and I will never move without it. In cases of *Pain in the limbs, Cramp, Sciatica, Pains in the Side, or Spasms round the Heart,* I can most conscientiously recommend it as a sure and certain remedy, as also for *Spinal affections.* The ELECTRIC TOOTH BRUSH I also have, and I believe it keeps away Toothache most effectually. I write you these few lines, which you may make any use of you like, as I feel deeply grateful to Dr. SCOTT for his most wonderful and invaluable invention.—I have the pleasure to subscribe myself, GENTLEMEN, yours faithfully, PENROSE DUNBAR."

ORIGINAL TESTIMONIALS CAN BE SEEN AT OUR OFFICE, OR COPIES WILL BE SENT.

A BEAUTIFUL BRUSH, lasting for Years. We will send it, POST PAID, on receipt of 12s. 6d., WHICH WILL BE RETURNED IF NOT AS REPRESENTED. We guarantee safe delivery into your hands; or request your nearest Druggist or Hair-dresser to obtain one for you, but be sure DR. SCOTT'S name is on the Box. As soon as you receive the Brush, if not well satisfied with your bargain, write us, and we will return the money. What can be fairer? Remittances payable to C. B. HARNESS, PALL MALL ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION, 21, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, ENGLAND, and Cheques crossed London and County Bank.

Wholesale of TREACHER & COMPANY (Limited), Manufacturing Chemists, Bombay, Byculla, and Poonah, and the usual Wholesale and Retail Houses.

ALL WHO WOULD AVOID CHOLERA, DYSENTRY, RHEUMATISM, &c., SHOULD WEAR THE PALL MALL ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION'S.

"ELECTROPATHIC" (CHOLERA) BELT,

Price 21s. Post Free.

The exact Waist measurement, next the Skin, should be sent when ordering the ELECTROPATHIC BELT.

READ THE OPINION OF AN OLD INDIAN OFFICER.

From Captain A. J. HOLBOURNE, R.A., *Ormonde, Lostwithiel, Cornwall, Feb. 3, 1883.—"Dear Sirs,—My wife desires me to thank you for the* Electropathic Belt, *which you sent so promptly. I only hope it will do her as much good as my Belt has done to me. I suffered from Rheumatism in the Knees, contracted at the "Relief of Lucknow," in November, 1857, and from Pains in the Ankles and Toe Joints, remains of "Dengue Fever" in India, and no one who has not had "Dengue" can imagine what those pains are like. Last year—that is, the winter of 1881-2—I was so bad at knees and feet that for five months I never went beyond my own grounds, and for six weeks of that time was scarcely outside the door. I took your* Electropathic Belt *(Special Power) into wear in August last, and at first thought it a failure; but, as you encouraged me, I persevered, and up to date my knees and feet have given me no trouble, and I can do eight or ten miles' walk as well now as I could twenty years ago—in fact, better, I think—and this I attribute entirely to wearing the Belt. What a pity that in this very moist country the virtue of the* Electropathic Belt *is not more generally known. You see here, I think, Rheumatism is the rule, as almost every one complains, less or more, of that complaint, and I am quite sure the* Electropathic Belt *would cure any one. I have been asked by friends to procure some pounds' worth of appliances. If there is any fellow in England who has suffered from "Dengue," and who like me is occasionally* reminded, *let him go in for one of your* Electropathic Belts, *and he will very soon find the thing taking leave through the joints of his toes, as I did. The* Electropathic Belt *is just what I wanted for India to supersede the old fashioned 'Cholera Belt.' A Cholera Belt, after being washed a couple of times with plenty of country soap well rubbed in, becomes simply a sticky abomination. The* Electropathic Belt *would not require washing, and with a couple of Twilled Cotton (natives can't wash flannel) Covers would last for years. I would strongly advise any one going to India to go in for a Belt, for if it did not prevent Cholera, Fever, Dysentery, and Rheumatism, I am quite certain it would enable the wearer to resist the attacks more than anything else. I have said a great deal more than I intended, but if it is of any use to you I shall be more than repaid.—Yours, &c., A. J. HOLBOURNE."*

The "ELECTROPATHIC" (Cholera) BELT can be obtained from Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (Limited), Wholesale Chemists, Bombay, Byculla, & Poonah; or will be sent Post Free on receipt of remittance, by C. B. HARNESS (Managing Director), Pall Mall Electric Association, Limited, 21, Holborn Viaduct London, Eng.

An Eighty-page Treatise, copiously illustrated, entitled 'ELECTROPATHY; or DR. SCOTT'S GUIDE TO HEALTH,' *published at One Shilling,* POST FREE *on application, to all readers of this Paper.*

DONALD, HENESEY & COUPER,

ENGINEERS & IRON FOUNDERS,

MANUFACTURERS OF CONTRACTORS' & BUILDERS' IRONWORK, CASTINGS & FORGINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

MORTAR MILLS, *FIXED OR PORTABLE.*

ROAD ROLLERS, ALL SIZES,

GIRDERS,

TANKS,

ETC.

BRIDGES, IRON ROOFS & FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS, FOR MARKETS, RAILWAY STATIONS, STORES, &c.

IMPORTERS OF ENGINES AND BOILERS, ROLLED BEAMS, MACHINE TOOLS, &c. Always in Stock, ALLEN'S CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, Jowitt's Files and Steel of special quality. PLATES, BARS, RODS, ANGLES, AND TEES. *Corrugated Plates of Guaranteed Quality.* WROUGHT & CAST IRON PIPES, & FITTINGS.

RIPON IRON-WORKS, BOMBAY.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

ALL dealers are cautioned that any person selling Worm Tablets that bear labels similar to mine, render themselves liable to heavy penalties and serious law costs.

My medicines are sold all over the world, and I will not allow them to be imitated.

I found a firm at Hong Kong, China, selling goods with a label like mine,—I proceeded against them, obtained a perpetual injunction, and they had to destroy all the labels, deliver up the goods, pay damages and my law costs (see "Keating *v.* Grossmann," Supreme Court of Hong Kong, Nov. 24th, Suit 27). I then proceeded against the makers, Germans, from whom they obtained the goods,—they have been condemned to pay costs, and prohibited from using any similar labels (see "Keating *v.* Hasche & Woge," Imperial Supreme Court of Germany, July 13th, 1883).

My labels are trade marks, and this notice is a distinct warning that I will similarly prosecute any person making or selling goods bearing labels similar to mine; and I will pay a suitable reward to any person who enables me to take this course.

I annex facsimile of the genuine label:—

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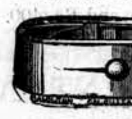
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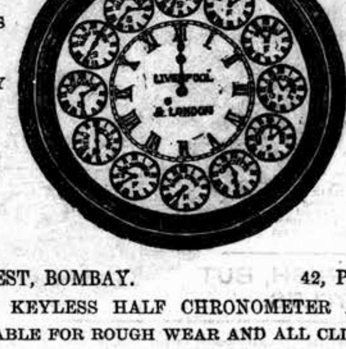
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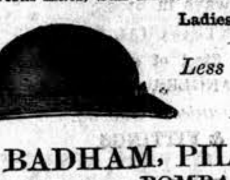
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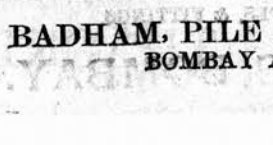


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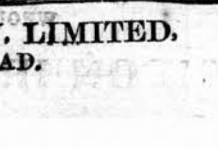


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